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COLONEL R. A. ALSTON.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE AND FAMILY.

What his Former Partner Says About Him—The "Halifax" Alstons—The Alston Death—Some Anecdotes of the Dead Man—A Tribute to His Worth and His Nobility.

ATLANTA, GA., March 12, 1879

It is with faltering pen and uncertain fingers that I come to write of "Bob" Alston —dead!

For ten years he was my friend—knit to my heart by a thousand ties. To write of him or talk of him is to give to the public many things that should be cherished in the privacy that makes them sacred. For four years we were bound together with the sympathy that men feel for each other when they stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart to fight against odds—and in the extremities of that struggle I learned to know him, I believe, better than any living man ever knew him. I shall write of him, then, as if he were before me to-night, and with his blue eyes looking into mine, and my hand within his kindly grasp. If I should be betrayed into writing anything that would have been better unwritten, I shall remember that none but his friends have read it, for I do not believe that the state of Georgia holds to-day a single man or woman who has aught but regretful tenderness for the dead man that lies in that coffin yonder!

THE "HALIFAX" ALSTONS!

Bob Alston came of a princely stock. His ancestors settled in Halifax, North Carolina, nearly a century ago. They were imperious, dauntless people, of enormous wealth, lavish habits, and stirring traditions. They were of a stubborn strain of fighters, dominating over everything and brooking no contention. They were known over the country as a gentle but reckless race and came to be called the "Halifax" Alstons. Many a time have I heard Alston tell in his frank and bright way, of the traditions of these people—how they traveled from one of their estates to another in almost regal state—with the old King George coach and four and an army of sable attendants—how his grandmother used to carry her own sheets and pillows and loaf sugar with her everywhere she went—an item of how, in her mettlesome days, racing with her husband over the country side, she would put $100 on a cock-fight and follow the fox-hounds where none but the Alstons dared ride. Or of how his grandfather offered his estates to Jefferson when war was declared, and drank rye coffee to his death, because he drank it during the war—of how honest Willis Alston, his grand uncle, had to confront the whole state of Carolina because of his assaults upon a defaulting state treasurer, and of the fordly way in which those two brothers fought and frolicked alternately with the gentry from Virginia to Georgia.

The elder of these "Halifax" Alstons, the grandfather of Bob Alston, came to Georgia with his family, and bought the "Shoulder-bone lands," now owned in part by David Dickson. He had by this time lavished much of his wealth, but was still immensely rich. He had three sons—Willis (Bob's father), Augustus and Gideon. Each of these men came to a violent death. Willis Alston became involved in a feud with the Ingrams, of Hancock county, a very brave and honorable family,

SEVERAL RENCONTRES TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THEM,

and their feud was the reigning sensation of that section of the state for months. Colonel Alston always went armed with a "yager"—a funnel-shaped gun deadly and heavy. He had, however, several pairs of fine dueling pistols. One night a general engagement was expected and the duelling pistols were all out in a room for inspection. Young Gideon Alston was at home on vacation from the university of Georgia, where he had just risen sophomore. I have heard Colonel Mark Johnston say that he was the handsomest and most winning boy he ever knew, and a boy of great brilliancy. There was also in the house a young Castilian named Pepin that Willis Alston had picked up when he was in Nashville, paying his bill at Miss Trimble, who afterwards married General Sam. Houston. Colonel Alston saw this friendless boy and adopted him. He was a great favorite with the family. He and Gideon on this night left the room with some pistols to try them. In a few moments Pepin came back and announced that he had shot Gideon, through mistake, and killed him. Pepin was given a place in the navy and was drowned in one of the tropical seas. It is notable of this Alston tragedy that a dramatization of it was written and published. The M. S. was discovered, without signature or clue, in the hat of a lady, who was fearless and widowed. She published it. Had the authors been known they would have, in all probability, been killed.

THE ALSTONS IN TALLAHASSEE.

Shortly after this time the Alstons moved to Tallahassee, where they at once became very prominent on account of their wealth, bravery and talent. They were an unusually handsome and athletic race—being without exception six feet or over, well proportioned and accomplished. Willis Alston once carried a load of eight hundred pounds dead weight on his shoulders in Tallahassee for a wager. In Tallahassee was started the feud between the Alstons and General Reed. General Leigh Reed was a young man who had distinguished himself in the Indian wars in Florida, and who stood very high in public estimation. Brave, genial, brilliant, he had a most auspicious career ahead of him. He was the leader of one of the parties in Florida, and Colonel Augustus Alston led the other. They became involved in a difficulty, Bob Alston says, because of an article that had appeared in a paper reflecting on Governor Call. At any rate, the trouble resulted in a meeting in which Augustus Alston was killed. The facts seem to be that as the men turned to fire Colonel Alston's yager went off before he had aimed it, the hair-trigger having yielded to an involuntary pressure. General Reed aimed deliberately, fired and Colonel Alston fell with a fearful wound torn through him. The Alstons always asserted that General Reed should have held his fire, but Reed's friends claim that the duel was a fair one, and that Reed went into the duel with vagors," knowing that it was a duel to the death, and only took his just chances. In any event, however, the sister of Augustus Alston was almost maddened at the death of her brother. She took the lead from the dead body, and moulding it into bullets sent them to Colonel Willis Alston, telling him to hurry home and avenge his brother's death. It was very well understood that when Willis Alston came there would be trouble.

A FEAST THAT ENDED IN A TRAGEDY.

On the night of the meeting of the legislature, General Reed was elected speaker. After the adjournment the members had assembled in Brown's hotel to enjoy the usual dinner given by the speaker to his friends. While the banquet was at its merriest there was a slight commotion in the further end of the hall. Pushing aside the crowd gathered about the door, a tall figure, wrapped in a long cloak, stepped hastily towards the table. Although the face was hidden by a slouched hat, the tall and striking figure was known to the crowd. "There's Alston! Alston!" they shouted. At this point Colonel Alston threw the cloak back and disclosed his features. Without an instant of hesitation Reed arose and drew his pistol and fired at Alston, tearing two fingers off of his right hand in which he was holding a bowie-knife. Alston never hesitated at this but charged like a wild boar on Reed. They were pulled apart after a struggle in which Reed was cut and Alston somewhat injured. Some months afterward General Reed was walking down the street with a friend when he was attacked by Col. Willis Alston. He received the contents of a shotgun, and as he turned to confront his assailant, received the other load in his face. He dropped mortally wounded. Colonel Alston's friends claimed that he had notified Reed that he would kill him on sight. Reed's friends claim that he received no such notification. At any rate Colonel Alston was imprisoned. He managed to get off to Texas, it is said, at a sacrifice of over $30,000 in property and money. He settled in Texas, near Brazoria.

After he had been there for some time he heard that a Dr. Stewart had been discussing his killing of Reed in uncomplimentary terms. He wrote down the remarks, and a short time afterwards met Dr. Stewart on the prairie. He presented the letter, and asked Dr. Stewart if he had made the remarks he was credited with there. While Dr. Stewart was examining the letter, he drew his pistol and fired on Colonel Alston. The shot entered his bowels. In the meantime Dr. Stewart had dismounted, getting his horse between himself and Alston. Alston advanced, and after being terribly mutilated, so much so that his bowels protruded, he killed Stewart—pouring a load of buckshot through his head. He was taken to jail, and while there wrote his last letter on earth. It was addressed to Colonel Tom Howard. It was confident, hopeful and defiant. After writing this letter he took his fiddle and commenced playing, all gashed and torn as he was. William, his faithful body servant, shortly afterward entered the jail, having a coil of rope wound about his body under his clothes. While they were preparing for the master's escape, a noise was heard outside. It was a crowd breaking into the jail to take the prisoner out and kill him. The mob pressed through the door, but the dauntless hero never quailed. He sat there fiddling in lordly contempt of pain and death, looking upon his inhuman assailants with unblanched face. They dragged him out, swinging him in a blanket, which they knotted at the ends. There, muffled up from the light of day, but with the old fearlessness blazing in his heart, and the old dauntless smile playing on his lips, his body riddled with a shower of lyncher's bullets, the last of the Halifax Alstons died. A lion-like race they were, their gentle blood flaming into passion at the slightest insult—generous of life and gold alike—fitter in their imperious habits and princely ways for the days of chivalry and a realm of barons than for our prosaic days and our commonplace land.

THE ALSTON DESTINY.

There is a point upon which "Bob" Alston has been more misunderstood than upon his alleged proclivity for fighting. The bravery and dash of the old Alston blood were there, but the passion-fever had been cooled out of it, and a most genial essence sent through it, cool and sparkling. His mother was a gentle woman and gave to her sons a most admirable sweetness of disposition. Whenever the Alston fire flashed in the veins, this delicious coolness put it down. I never saw Alston angry five minutes at a time in my life. It was a flash —a frown—a smile! Why does not John Nelms say that in the crisis of that murderous fight, while the messenger of death was already winged, the pale, stern face turned toward him and lighted with a smile? And does not the poor clay cofined and stilled, in that room, yet wear a smile that tells that the passion roused in that forbearing frame died away before the smoke had cleared from his face?

I know, besides this, as Alston's friends know, that he had a sort of superstitious dread of dying a violent death. While he loved his ancestors, and honored their high spirit, he has told me time and again that his highest ambition was to live and die in peace. He said to me once that he had kneeled by his boy's bedside and prayed to God that he might be allowed to leave him a legacy of peace. The night he left Atlanta to go to meet Mr. E. Y. Clark in Alabama, he parted with me at the old Castleberry corner. He turned and leaned against the well that stood there and prayed aloud that he might come back without having done or suffered violence. He never knew what bodily fear was. I have seen him do the most audacious things, and he has now written courage with his life-blood.

He was gentle of spirit and he shuddered at the thought of bloodshed. His impulsive nature—and most often his generous chivalry—frequently led him into difficulties, but he always sacrificed all that honor would permit to avoid violence.

I heard it said yesterday that he had killed two men. Nothing could be falser. He never fought a duel. He never hurt a human being. He never carried a pistol. He was an authority on the code, and has adjusted, I presume, more difficulties than any man in Georgia. The saddest memory of his life, as I know, was his connection with the McGraw-Tabor duel. An article appeared in the Charleston Mercury assailing Judge McGraw. Young McGraw, Alston's friend, challenged the three editors of the paper, declining to hold the author of the article responsible, and contending that the publication was the offense. Tabor accepted. Alston loaded the pistols. At the second fire Tabor sprang into the air and fell to the earth a corpse. Alston never got over the horror of that sight. He believed in the "code," but he believed in it as a peace-maker. He held that it settled difficulties rather than raised them. "Under the code," said he, "street fights are impossible and murders almost so. In Charleston, with the code in vogue, there was not a murder in twenty years. The code simply means that two gentlemen in passion shall leave their dispute to two gentlemen who are cool and disinterested." His own death seems to give weight to his argument. Had his difference with Cox been left two hours it would have been settled.

He laughed to me a few months ago when I noted him with an old enemy. "Oh, I am getting cooler now. I think I am going to break the old tradition that the Alstons must die in their boots." There was a flavor of sadness in this remark. I know that this vague horror of a violent death overshadowed his whole life. What could have been more piteous, to those who know the fire that lived in the man's heart, and the pride that flashed through his veins, than the abject way in which he tried to avoid the difficulty with Cox. How he avoided him, dodged him, expostulated, begged for peace—asked his friends to interfere and save him, and at last threw himself in the treasurer's chair and said: "How awful it is to be hunted down by a man who is determined to kill you!"—God alone knows how that proud heart was rung, and that gentle spirit tortured, when it uttered that cry! And about the last thing he did was to walk up to Cox, lay his two hands gently on his breast and looking into his enemy's face with that frank, winsome way of his, say: "Ed, why should we have a difficulty? I don't want to kill you, and you oughtn't to want to kill me?"

When at last he saw that the fight must come he met it grandly and like the man he was. When Cox with his pistol in his hand turned to lock the door for the death struggle, how easily Alston could have killed him. But no! There he sat calmly awaiting, until his assailant had turned full upon him. Then he arose deliberately, and stood nerved for the deadly shock. And he met it like a hero. He never stirred from his tracks. He stood erect, his head thrown back in the old royal way, half-wheeling on his heels at each shot to confront his enemy, who dodged and jumped from o e side of the room to the other. When his pistol snapped, and he knew his life was gone, he never blanched or dodged. He turned toward Nelms, his friend, smiled, and without a frown met his death in the old Alston way!

There was a touching thing done by Ed. Mercer, who always loved Alston passing well. He knew of Alston's fear that he would die in his boots," "Poor Bob. He shall not die in his boots," and he tenderly pulled them off. At the bed-side the scene was heart-rending. The poor wife, holding her husband's hand and calling on him in the most piteous tones. Near her kneeled Governor Colquitt praying aloud, his voice so broken that he could not syllable his words. Around the bed stood friends with uncovered heads and streaming eyes, while the crowd thronged outside the door eager for the slightest bit of news. On the bed, peaceful and resigned, his eyes resting fondly on his wife or lifted now and then to some friend, lay the sufferer. Ah, surely, in God's mercy, here was the peaceful death he had prayed for! Surely here was a peace that mocked all earthly storms—a peace that smiled at the ghastly hole in the temple and the blood stains—a legacy of peace that would enrich his son beyond all measure—a peace that "passeth understanding."

"BOB" ALSTON'S LIFE.

It is my opinion that in the death of "Bob" Alston, the state of Georgia lost one of her most useful sons. He was just emerging from his boyhood when he died. He had hardly entered upon his real and earnest life. He carried the freshness and the impulses of his teens into his forty years. He was just throwing these off. And those splendid energies—that marvelous information—that active brain—that buoyant force—what could they not have accomplished when ballasted with the wisdom and experience of fifty years? In the legislature, he had already gone to the front ranks, and as fast as the vein of earnestness and sagacity was discovered beneath the apparent tightness his leadership was being confirmed. He would have gone out of the present house very nearly its foremost man if he had lived. His real career was just opening, and the man in him was just asserting itself over those charming and boyish traits which, winsome as they were, could not enforce a genuine leadership. Just recovered from his financial troubles, he would have been more than independent in a few months. It is hard that, just as his hand was outstretched to pluck the tedious fruitage of a lifetime, it should be palsied with death. Truly, God's ways are inscrutable!

Alston was the most generous man that I ever knew. I have seen him literally give away his last dollar. Never in my life did I see him refuse help to any applicant, if he had aught to give. He gave lavishly, heartily, and without a question. He has spent several snug fortunes since 1872. At one stroke he made $9,8000; at another, $11,000, and at another, $15,000. He spent wonderfully little money on himself. He denied himself even the comforts of life that he might give to others. I never shall forget how my eyes filled with tears and laughter at the same time, when I saw him at the governor's inaugural ball with trousers that had great holes in them, and remembered that two days before he had given to a noble purpose ten times the amount needed for a new pair. I have seen him spend the day without a mouthful of dinner, and the next day make $50 and give $40 of it away. Of the $15,000 that he received a short time ago, I am sure he gave away nearly $5,000, and in two weeks he had not a cent left. He showed me a list of his expenditures, and there he had given to friend and enemy alike, to all who had asked, as long as he had a dollar. There was no ostentation about all this. He rather kept it hidden that he might escape the scoldings of his more worldly-wise friends.

He was true to his friends to the last degree. He never failed to help them when chance offered, and never deserted them when they were in trouble. Lovable, sympathetic and frank, he was wonderfully magnetic. Every man who worked on the old Herald with him loved him. On yesterday dispatches were received from them all over the state, and to-day a half hundred of them will be in Decatur to see him buried. Moore comes from Augusta, Winter from Macon, Burney from Albany, and two score from Atlanta. Those men who knew him best loved him most.

His love for his wife was marvelous in its freshness and strength. It was the passion of his life. To the very last he was her lover. The last letter he ever wrote was addressed to her as if he was suing for her hand in marriage, and he says: "I shall be in Atlanta on Saturday for my answer." The morning that he left her he kissed her at the door. She followed him to the steps and there stopped. "What! no further than the steps with me?" he said. And, laughingly, she went with him to the gate. Ah! the poor woman spoke the secret of her heart and the glory of her life when she rubbed his chilled hands and said: "Oh! my poor lover; my precious lover. Speak to me—look at me!" She was all to him—and nobly did she fill his life with her sweet and loyal love! May God in his infinite gentleness bathe her heart with mercy!

Alston was child-like in his faith. He had absolute trust in prayer. I doubt if he ever closed his eyes at night without going on his knees. He prayed all the time and in all places. I have seen him go down on his knees in our old editorial room and pray aloud for help and guidance. And the first impulse that followed this prayer he would follow blindly and to the end. At heart he was profoundly religious, and his beliefs were old-fashioned on all religious subjects. He used to upbraid me for working on Sunday in the severest terms. That he sometimes sinned himself was due to the peculiar impulsiveness of his nature. His life though was singularly free from vices. I know many men who were cleaner in their habits. His life was a struggle, in which a great religious heart tried to corral a myriad of impulses. It is not for me to judge him. I know none of the secrets of the future, but I do know that if there is mercy in God He will not turn away from this silent heart, that in all its sorrows and triumphs went up to Him in an impulse of praise or supplication. If ever a man walked reverently in the shadow of His footstool my poor friend did.

I might write forever about him. About his home-life, so soft and loving and gentle —about the kindliness with which he placed his arm about me when I came to this city a friendless youngster—about the charming surprises that his life developed day after day—about the half-sad, half-tender talks we used to have about his life and the hopes and loves he had centered on his children—about his wonderful adventures and exploits, so full of that bright audacity that sat him so well!

But the public has nothing to do with this. To-day we bury him—to-morrow we shine his memory in our hearts and turn our faces to the future. Tears are idle, and no cry can bring back that bright presence and that winsome face. Nothing can light those darkened eyes—nothing thrill that coffined heart—nothing quicken that tired brain—nothing nerve that listless hand! God's will be done, and God rest thee in peace, thou honest friend—thou golden-hearted gentleman!

H. W. G.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

All the talk on the streets yesterday was the unfortunate tragedy in which Colonel R. A. Alston lost his life Tuesday afternoon. The remains of Colonel Alston lay in the room of Mr. Neil Robson yesterday until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 11 o'clock, coroner Drake summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body of the deceased. The jury was very intelligent and looked thoroughly into the facts before it. Mr. H. M. Scott was foreman. The following was the evidence adduced at the inquest:

The first witness called was Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, who testified as to the character of the injuries received by the deceased.

COLONEL J. W. RENFROE

was then called and testified as follows:

Q. What is your occupation?

A. Treasurer of the state of Georgia.

Q. Are you acquainted with R. A. Alston? Are you well acquainted with him?

A. I am.

Q. I wish you would state to the jury if you were present in your office yesterday when the difficulty occurred between Colonel Alston and some other party, and state what you know about it?

A. In order to do that intelligently, if you will allow me, I will read it from a memorandum which I made of it immediately after it occurred. I sat down and wrote it out immediately after it occurred.

March 11th, 1879, about ten minutes to three o'clock p. m., I arrived at my office from dinner. I found Colonel Alston, Chess Howard, Mr. Murphy, and a young man, who I have since learned to be Mr. Sams, and Peter McMichael in my office.

After speaking to them, I passed through to my desk in the next room. Pete ——

Q. Pete, who?

A. Pete McMichael came to me and said there was about to be a row between Colonel Alston and Mr. Cox, and that Cox had sent the gentleman, Mr. Sams, after Alston to go and settle it. I heard Alston say to Mr. Sams, "Go and tell Cox I will not go to meet him. Tell him to go his way and I will go mine—that I don't want any difficulty with him."

Mr. Sams walked out, and very soon Mr. Murphy and Mr. Howard walked out, and left Alston sitting alone in the middle room, and I in the next room at my desk. The doors are just communicating. Very soon Mr. Alston walked out and Professor Moore came in on some business with me. I got up and walked with him behind my counter, and while there Mr. Cox came in and walked to the middle room and looked around, then walked out. Then Pete—Pete McMichael—said to Professor Moore, "Mr. Cox started to shoot you." Moore replied, "Shoot me for what?" Pete said, "I think he took you for Colonel Alston." Just at that moment Mr. P. H. Milton came in to pay me some money. We walked to the table in the middle room, and sat down to give him a certificate for the money. Professor Moore then walked out and Colonel Alston walked in, passing each other at the door. Alston spoke to me, saying: "This is an awful thing, to have a man hounding you in this way." I said, "Mr. Cox has just gone out of the door. Did you not meet him?" Alston replied, "No; but he has gone up stairs looking for me," and told Pete to shut the door. Pete went to shut the door, but met Cox at the door. Cox walked in briskly and Alston rose from his chair. Cox said to him, "You promised to meet me in two—or a few—minutes. Why did you not do it?" Alston said, "Because I reconsidered that, for there is no use of having a difficulty. I don't want to kill you, nor do I want you to kill me." Cox said: "You have treated me badly, and I will brand you," and made a demonstration, which I thought was to draw a pistol. When he came in, he came in with his hand in his pocket, that way, (describing) and occasionally would expose it. He had his hand at the mouth of his pocket all the time. I rose and asked them to stop it, and not have any difficulty in my office. Cox answered me, "very well," and turned to Alston and said, "Let's walk out," and put his hand on Alston's arm, indicating to him to walk out with him. Alston put both hands on the lappel of Cox's coat, and said: "Cox, let's stop this thing. There's no use of it," and again repeated "I don't want to kill you nor to be killed by you." I again urged them to desist and have no fight. Alston sat down. Then Cox walked to his front and also sat down to the front of Colonel Alston. He was standing a little to his left side, and he walked to the front of him and sat down in a chair and moderated his tone, so that I thought it was over. Then, suddenly, Cox rose from his chair again and went to shut the middle door. There are two doors to the department, and the front door opens on the vestibule and the second I always kept open. I ordered him not to shut the door, but he paid no attention to me and did shut the door, and said, "I ask your pardon, colonel, but I have got to have a settlement of this difficulty," and then turned to Alston again and insisted that Alston had done him a wrong, and that he must settle it. Alston still remained in his chair, and finally Cox sat down again; and I thought again that it was over, and said to Mr. Milton: "Step to my desk, and I will finish our business." We then both stepped to my desk, and I sat down and commenced to write, when I heard Alston say: "I will not have a difficulty with you, Cox, unless I am forced to." Cox then said: "Well, then, I will force you to." About that time Captain Nelms came in, I called him to me and said to him: "Don't let these fellows fight." He (Nelms) walked towards them. Then Cox jumped up and went over to the opposite side of Alston. He was sitting in that position like you, and Alston got up and walked to that side (describing), and he continued telling Alston he had treated him wrong, and he had to settle it then, making demonstrations as though he were going to draw something from his pocket. Alston asked him: "Cox, are you going to shoot me?" Cox made an evasive answer; whereupon Alston repeated the question. It was rather in an undertone, and I did not distinctly hear the reply. Alston got up from his chair and walked towards me, and I thought was going into the room where I was. Cox walked towards him. Captain Nelms put his hands on both of them, and told them to stop. I leaned back in my chair so as to see them, then arose and stepped into the door. I started to assist Nelms in stopping the difficulty. Milton was on my left in the same door. Mr. Sams, who had come in a few minutes before that time (I could not tell exactly how long,) passed through to the next room. He came right through then to the room where I was sitting, passed in the door by the water-cooler, and walked to the west side of the room. As I stepped to the door I saw Mr. Cox draw a pistol from his pants pocket, and Alston drew one from his breast pocket, and each presented their pistols and fired simultaneously. The firing was just that quick. (Here the witness snapped his finger.) Just that quick. I saw the lint, or something, fly from Mr. Cox. They were standing in that position from me (describing) and my eyes were to-wards them, and the ball struck the door. Alston continued firing until he had fired five times. Each then stepped to the right at every fire until they had almost exchanged places. Cox was trying to fire all the time, but did not succeed in firing a second shot until Alston had fired his pistol five times and snapped it the sixth. Then Cox fired his second shot, (he rose from a stooping position and fired) which took effect in Alston's head, and he sank to the floor; and Cox remarked to me: "We are both dead men," and sat down in a chair. Alston never spoke after the firing commenced.

Q. Look at that diagram and see if it is about true (referring to a diagram published in THE CONSTITUTION.)

A. That diagram is up-side down. That is the way it should stand (describing).

Q. I want to know if you can recognize that as correct?

A. This is about right, only my desk sits up here (referring to place on diagram). I don't go right across.

Q. Give the position of the two parties.

The witness here proceeded to locate on the diagram the respective positions of the parties.

Q. That diagram is correct, with the exception of this desk?

A. Yes.

Q. You said that Alston asked him twice whether he intended to kill him, and the second time you did not understand what he (Cox) said. What do you think he said?

A. I judge he answered in the affirmative, from Alston's actions.

Alston said, "Are you going to shoot me, Cox?" Cox made some evasive answer; then said, "This is as good a place as anywhere," and he said something, and Alston rose up and started to me. He walked straight here, (describing,) until he got to my door. Cox walked parallel with him, Alston in that direction, he in that, (describing.) When they got there, Nelms put his hand on both. When I looked at Cox he took his pistol from his pocket; they crossed their pistols and fired simultaneously. It is impossible to tell which fired first.

Q. Did he draw the pistol from the same pocket he had his hand in?

A. Yes.

Q. What is Cox's name?

A. I don't know his given name.

Q. What have you heard as to his name—could you identify Cox?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. You are not acquainted with the man?

A. Yes. He has been at my office several times. I never had an introduction to him, but I know him very well.

Q. What is Alston's name?

A. Colonel R. A. Alston.

Q. Was Colonel Alston sitting in a position so that he could see Cox as he came in the room, or was he concealed from Cox?

A. He was concealed from the front door. Cox could not see him first. Here is the door that comes into my office, and here is another. [Describing.] Alston was sitting here. Alston seemed to be avoiding him.

Q. Is this the Cox that was agent for General Gordon, who was interested in the convict lease?

Q. Yes; he had something to do with the lease.

Q. Have you always known him as Ed. Cox?

A. I don't know. The man that had the difficulty is named Cox, and was shot in the arm and mouth. He is the wounded man.

Q. Is this diagram correct except the arrangement of the desk?

A. Yes; it don't set back from the wall; it comes straight up to the door. I can sit at my desk and see all that come in at the door.

Q. You could see all that is going on in that room?

A. Yes, sir——They have Mr. Milton in a wrong position, (referring to diagram.) Instead of being there, he was right there, (describing.) Milton was standing in the door, and when Cox leveled his pistol, I thought of this man being in danger.

Q. You didn't see Cox's pistol until he drew it—it was not exposed?

A. I saw enough of it to know what it was. That was some time before the firing commenced that it was exposed. He had it in this position (describing.) You could see the side of the hammer. He came in that way, and never changed the position, unless once in a while he would change it that way (describing.)

Q. In a nervous way?

A. Yes.

Q. Alston seemed all the while trying to avoid a difficulty?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did that occur?

A. Atlanta, Fulton county, state of Georgia, about twenty minutes after three on the eleventh of March, 1879.

COLONEL W. L. GOLDSMITH

was called and testified as to the condition of the parties immediately after the shooting had occurred.

COLONEL RENFROE, RECALLED.

Q. Go on and state the position Nelms occupied when the firing commenced.

A. After the firing commenced Nelms left them and went behind my counter, and after the firing ceased he came back into the room where they were. He walked over to Alston. Alston had got in a sitting position. He had squatted down and got in a sitting position. He assisted in letting him down to the floor. I turned back to my desk and finished writing the certificate. I finished counting Milton's money, sealed it up and put it in an envelope. The crowd then rushed in. About that time Colonel Goldsmith came in. Mr. Goldsmith stated from that time on what occurred.

MR. M. W. SAMS

was then sworn, and testified that he met Cox at the barber-shop just above the "Girl of the Period," and was sent by Cox to Alston to say that he wanted to see him. Alston remarked, on receiving the message, that he wished Cox to attend to his own business and he would do the same. Witness saw Cox again and remarked that he felt satisfied that a difficulty was on hand and wanted Cox to drop the difficulty. Cox remarked that he would see Alston, and walked up to the capitol. Witness went up to the capitol in about ten or fifteen minutes and saw them in the treasurer's office. Heard Cox remark to Alston that he had wronged him, and he wanted satisfaction. Alston replied that his feelings towards Cox were very friendly and he did not desire a difficulty. Cox replied that it had to be settled, and they could take the first train that left the city. Alston said that he did not want to fight; he did not want to kill Cox, and did not want to be killed by him. Cox said there was no danger of his being killed. Alston said, "Are you ready to shoot?" Cox said it was as good then as any time they could find. They both drew their pistols. Witness then stepped aside to avoid witnessing the difficulty. Just heard the report of the pistol, but did not see who shot first. Judged that Cox was under the influence of whisky, though witness only saw him take one drink at the "Girl of the Period."

P. H. MILTON

was then sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. Where do you live?

A. In Gilmer county.

Q. Please state what is your business.

A. I am tax-collector of the county.

Q. Go on and state in your own way what you know of this difficulty which occurred between Cox and Colonel Alston.

A. I went up to the treasurer's office. I was owing a little balance on the '78 tax of five or six dollars, and me and Colonel Renfroe had taken our seats—he on one side of the table and me on the other. He was preparing to commence writing at the time the gentleman I afterwards learned to be Alston came into the room. He called the treasurer over from where he was sitting, and they had some private conversation off to themselves. I could understand some, some I could not; it was something, though, concerning a difficulty; he was trying to keep it off. There was a negro boy in the room then. I understood him or the treasurer then to tell him to go and close the front door of the treasurer's office. The negro boy started, and as he did so there was another gentleman who called in as if he was mad about something, walked over right in front of where Colonel Alston was sitting and commenced to talk about his treating him very badly. I have got a little too fast with it. At first, as this man Cox came into the door, Colonel Alston met him at the door and placed his hands right on him this way, on his breast, (describing,) and he said to him that he didn't want to have any difficulty with him. This man insisted that he had done him some wrong. During the whole conversation I did not understand what the wrong was. Alston denied having done him any injury. I believe that about that time this man Cox stopped at first door after you go in (describing). He stopped at this door and undertook to fasten it, and made some considerable racket at it, and the treasurer ordered him to stop, not to shut the door. He finally kicked the latch loose, closed it, and called to the treasurer: "Colonel, I ask your pardon; this is a difficulty that has got to be settled now." I don't know whether he said "now," but he said "it has got to be settled." Then he commenced calling to Colonel Alston again. I never took any dots of it; I don't know that I could tell the words of it, but Alston kept telling over several times that he didn't want to kill him and didn't want to be killed by him. This other gentleman seemed to think nothing but a difficulty would do, and the treasurer ordered him not to have any difficulty in his room. Cox said he wouldn't have any difficulty in the room, and caught hold of Colonel Alston by the arm, rather undertaking to pull him along. He pulled at him some to go with him. All this occurred before he attempted to close the door. When he first came in, (I forgot that part of it,) that is, when Cox came in, he and Colonel Alston had agreed to meet him in two minutes, or a few minutes, and that he had failed. Why had he done so? Alston replied that he had reconsidered the matter and was not going to meet him. After all this conversation they sort of quieted off. The treasurer sat at this table (describing), he on this side, I here. After all this conversation had taken place, this man Cox came and sat down here, (indicating the point marked as "A" in the diagram.) Alston was sitting here, (describing.) He was sitting there with his hands in his lap. The treasurer spoke to me, (we thought they were quieted off,) to come to his desk in this room, (describing.) He scarcely got to the desk. Of course he was like I was myself: he thought there would be a difficulty. He was sitting close to that side, (describing), as close as he could get, and commenced to write. I was leaning against the door, in this position. About that time they commenced again and Alston asked him the question if he was going to shoot him, and he made some evasive answer that didn't seem to give Alston any satisfaction, and Alston asked again if he was going to shoot him now. I couldn't understand the answer, but I supposed from Alston's conduct that it was in the affirmative. He walked over towards where I was standing, his coat buttoned, and he unbuttoned it and turned. The treasurer told Captain Nelms (I have learned since that that was his name,) to "keep those fellows from fighting." Cox had been standing with his hand on his pistol somewhat in this position, (describing.) Occasionally you could see the cylinder, except when he was sitting down. I could see the handle every time I was at his back. When he was sitting down, I couldn't see it. This man Nelms placed his right hand on Colonel Alston and his left on this other gentleman, and Alston pushed his pistol sort of over his (Nelms's) neck close to him. I thought he shot through his whiskers, but I reckon not. He pushed it a little closer than I thought for. He turned and fired. By the shots a man who understood the noise of pistols could tell distinctly—could tell. The reports were nearly simultaneously after Cox fired. This is a nearly exact thing of it, (referring to the diagram.) Cox was first here; Alston moved to the right, while Cox moved to the right also. Alston fired the next shot, I think. It was about nearly the same time. After that I think he fired four in succession before Cox fired the next one, and then snapped. That was the sixth time. Cox then turned and held his pistol on him that long (describing) and fired, like as if he was taking a good sight. He was then nearly behind that table from where I was—not quite behind it. Well, Alston stood, I suppose, may be two seconds and gradually dropped his head a little and commenced leaning back until he got against the safe door. I think it was the safe door. Yes; it was the safe door he got against. He gradually sank down with his head inside of this door. The other gentleman sat down on that chair there, (describing on diagram,) and laid his pistol on that table. He was sitting there with, of course, his right side to the table. He was shot somewhere in the hand and was bleeding very fast. A stream nearly as large as my little finger was running out. The comptroller-general came in, and I went over to this man Cox and held him there some time by the wrist until some man brought a handkerchief and tied it. The comptroller-general gave some man a handkerchief and I tied it around his wrist. Cox remarked that they were both dead men. I think that was all he said until after they carried him and laid him down, and he called over Captain Nelms and stated over the case. But that has nothing to do with this case. He was trying to manufacture testimony.

Q. You stated awhile ago that Alston shot four times before Cox shot the first shot?

A. No, before he shot the last shot. They first shot about the same time.

The witness then proceeded to state that he felt satisfied that Alston sought to avoid the difficulty.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the facts developed were of the same tenor as already stated in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday.

The coroner's jury found the following verdict:

We, the jury of inquest held on the body of R. A. Alston, find that he came to his death from a pistol ball fired from a pistol in the hands of Edward Cox, said ball entering the brain in the region of the right temple, and in our opinion the killing was willful and premeditated murder:

H. M. Scott, foreman; T. C. Clark, E. M. Berry, J. G. Scrutchin, S. H. Landrum, J. A. Bean, W. E. Powers, Isaac Robinson, J. S. Lester, J. P. Bellenger, J. R. Hill, Frank Bliley, W. G. Drake.

W. G. DRAKE, Coroner.

THE SERVICES TO-DAY.

There will be an immense crowd to go from Atlanta to Decatur to-day. The trains will leave at 1 o'clock and return at 4 o'clock.

A great number of people will come in on to-day's trains to go to the funeral. Nearly every city in the state will send a delegation. Telegrams were received last night from all over Georgia asking for the time of the last services. Telegrams of sympathy to the bereaved family came all during the day.

All the Masons of Atlanta are requested to be at the train at 1 o'clock to go to Decatur and assist in the services at the grave of Colonel Alston. The Decatur lodge will lead the services. It is hoped that a full turnout will be had.

THE PRISONER.

The condition of Mr. Ed. Cox was much improved yesterday morning. His wounds were not dangerous, and he was able to be up and walk about. About noon he was carried to jail, and is now confined there. We learn that he has employed Candler & Thompson, L. J. Glenn & Son and D. P. Hill, Esq., for his defense. It is supposed that the prosecution of the case will be placed in the hands of able counsel who will assist our efficient solicitor general. Mr. Cox will probably waive a preliminary examination and await an early trial before the superior court.

SOME CORRECTIONS.

The account published in our last issue about the murder of Colonel Alston, while it was as correct as possible under the circumstances, contained some statements not entirely correct. Our reporter had no time to see Governor Colquitt, Mr. Sams and Mr. Jessie Walters, and it is necessary to correct our statements in reference to these gentlemen. It will be found, however, that our report is fully sustained, with these exceptions, by the evidence before the coroner. In regard to what Governor Colquitt knew of the matter, we should have said that Governor Colquitt met Colonel Alston as he (Governor C.) was coming from his dinner. They met just in front of the Berron house, on Forsyth street. Colonel Alston said he was going in there to get some dinner, but stopped Governor C. long enough to tell him about the fuss with Cox in Dougherty Hutchins's barber-shop, and that Cox was hunting him to have a difficulty with him. Alston said I think I owe it to my family, Governor, to go and get a double-barreled shot-gun and defend myself. This was the first that Governor Colquitt had heard of the difficulty. Governor Colquitt told Alston he must not do this, that the law would protect him, and that he would see that it was done. While they were talking, Alston, who was looking toward the capital, said: "There goes Cox now; he is hunting me." Governor Colquitt looked and saw Cox walking rapidly towards the capitol. He turned to Alston and said to him, "You go in and get your dinner, and I will see that he is stopped in this matter." Colonel Alston went into the Berron house. Governor Colquitt went immediately to his office, and before he sat down he sent for Captain Nelms. Captain Nelms came and he told him hurriedly about the difficulty. Nelms said he had heard about it. The governor then told Nelms to go at once and stop Cox and arrest him if necessary before he left the house. Governor Colquitt said he thought Alston was eating his dinner at the Berron house. Had the officer go there and bring him to the capitol, and was waiting to hear from Nelms, and in less than ten minutes after Nelms left the office he heard the firing. He first thought that the firing was between Nelms and Cox, because he thought that Alston was not in the building. The killing occurred in less than ten minutes after he heard of any difference between the parties. Mr. Sams says that the message sent by Cox and delivered by him to Colonel Alston was that Cox was waiting to see Alston in front of the barber-shop. He (Sams) thought it was on business. He did not know of the fuss in the barber-shop.

In regard to what we said about Mr. Jessie Walters, it is due to say that he had no connection whatever with Cox in the transaction pending the difficulty with Colonel Alston. Mr. Walters came up to confer with Colonel Alston about the purchase of Senator Gordon's interest in the convict lease. He had been in correspondence with Senator Gordon some time. When he arrived here he found that Colonel Alston wanted four thousand dollars for Senator Gordon's interest, subject to the lease of Cox for eight years. He did not even know Cox, and Cox was telegraphed to come

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION,

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ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 13, 1879.

THE contest between Mr. Tuggle and the treasury department over the $72,000 that a section in the sundry civil bill directs shall be paid to Georgia has been referred to Comptroller Porter for decision.

MR. BLACKBURN claims the votes of Messrs. Nicholls, Speer and Persons, while he concedes the other six members of the Georgia delegation to Mr. Randall. One of the three that Mr. Blackburn claims is an out-an-out Randall man, and we would not be surprised to hear that the other two were of a similar mind. The claims of Mr. Blackburn's friends are as unreliable as those of General Lee Crandall.

A RECENT Charleston circular shows that the shipments of commercial fertilizers from that city to the interior aggregate 56,000 tons against 52,000 tons in 1878; 45,766 tons in 1877, and 46,443 tons in 1876. The exports, however, are only 158,471 tons this year against 208,323 tons last year. Taking these facts together, it is safe to conclude that the consumption of fertilizers will not be materially lessened this season. The demand for them is still good at Charleston.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL MCCORMICK has called on his assistants for a variety of special reports, which are to be ready by the 1st of next month. General P. M. B. Young has been requested to prepare a report on "cotton." The reports of the assistant commissioners, together with that of General McCormick, are to be carefully collated and indexed, and delivered to the government printer by May 1. They will fill four volumes royal octavo, uniform with the reports on the Paris exposition of 1867 and that at Vienna in 1873.

ENGLAND'S two wars do not get on to suit her. General Biddulph's column was attacked as it was falling back from Herat way, and considerable loss was inflicted. In the Khost district a post has been captured, and an English governor carried in triumph to Cabul, bound with ropes. In South Africa, Colonel Pearson has successfully resisted an attack of the bloody Zulus, but the situation is still full of danger to the British soldiers, who have the misfortune to be placed under Lord Chelmsford. He is a pet of the prime minister, and it is thought he will be kept in command, although his incapacity is notorious. It was his folly that permitted the Zulus to annihilate the twenty-fourth regiment. He left his camp and supplies in charge of an unfortified rear guard, who do not seem to have even thrown out any pickets, he himself totally unaware, apparently, that the enemy, 15,000 strong, was in his immediate vicinity, although there had been frequent skirmishes in his front.

THE new constitution of California is to be submitted to the people on the first Wednesday of May, and Mr. Dennis Kearney has quit the sand lots for the purpose of stumping the state in its behalf. It deprives the unfortunate natives of China of nearly all civil rights. They are denied the right of suffrage, the privilege of employment on public works, and even the right of residing in incorporated towns or cities. San Francisco and the next legislature can, for example, provide for the removal of the last Chinaman from within the bounds of that city. Poor John will have little chance of a happy and prosperous career under the proposed constitution. Among the other singular provisions of this instrument is one prohibiting the governor of the state from being chosen United States senator during his term of office, and another giving the governor the right to veto any item in an appropriation bill, while he approves of the balance of the bill. The acceptance of the new constitution by the people is a matter of doubt, although the opinion prevails that it will squeze through.

"THE south, it is safe to say," remarks our esteemed contemporary of the Courier-Journal, "believes that Mr. "Blackburn should be the speaker of the "forty-sixth house." As a matter of course, it is safe to say so, but if the leading southern papers show the drift of public sentiment, those who do say so make a very wide mistake. A majority of the leading papers have declared for Mr. Randall, and even though it be admitted that these declarations represent only the preference of the individuals who make them, it is undeniable that the people of the south know nothing of Mr. Blackburn's qualifications for the place. They only know that Mr. Blackburn is a southern man, and that he is a prominent and popular citizen of Kentucky, and his friends are proceeding upon the unwarranted assumption that he is entitled to the support of the south because he is a southern man. At best, the climatic argument is a poor one, and in this instance it is supremely ridiculous. It is an argument that has been worn out long ago by pretentious demagogues. The people of the south want a man in the speaker's chair who is a thoroughly going democrat a man of experience, and one not likely to lose his head. It doesn't matter whether he hails from the coast of Maine or Key West.

The Legal Tender Test.

The moneyed interests of the east insist that the greenback must go, so that the banks may have full swing in the issuing of currency. They desire to aggrandize the banks that they own and control, no matter how much the people are taxed or inconvenienced to carry out their schemes. They have long tried to accomplish all this through congress and the republican party; but despairing of securing help in that direction, they are now trying to juggle the greenbacks out through decisions of the federal courts. An arrangement has been entered into between General Butler and Representative Chittenden, by which a citizen of one state, a debtor, is to tender a sum in greenbacks to a citizen of another state, the holder of a note upon which payment is demanded. The tender is to be refused and suit brought. The tender is to be pleaded, and upon the resultant demurrer the whole question of the right of the government in time of peace to issue legal-tender notes as money is to be decided. The case can, it is thought, be taken from the circuit to the supreme court, so as to be settled before the regular session of congress in December.

It is as difficult to foretell the decision of the supreme court on this matter as a verdict of a petit jury. The court is in fact free to decide the test case either way as far as precedents are concerned. In the case of Hepburn against Griswold, decided in 1869, when the court consisted of seven justices, Chief Justice Chase and Justices Clifford, Nelson and Field held that the legal-tender act was unconstitutional. Justices Swayne, Miller and Davis held in their dissenting opinion that the legal-tender act was good as a war measure. But in 1871, when the court numbered nine by the appointments of Justices Strong and Bradley, the previous decision was completely reversed in the case of Knox against Lee. Mr. Hoar was the attorney-general, and it was at his instance that the question was reopened. This later opinion was concurred in by Justices Swayne, Miller, Davis, Strong and Bradley. Chief Justice Chase and Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field presented the dissenting opinion. Of these judges, Davis, Chase and Nelson have been replaced by Harlan, Waite and Hunt. The latter will, however, be unable to sit in the test case on account of paralysis. Harlan and Waite are both western men, and if either of them holds that congress has power to declare paper notes a legal-tender for private debts in time of peace, it is possible that the banking interests may wish they had not made up a test case. The past decisions of the court have, however, not squarely covered the points involved in the test case, namely:

First—Whether or no congress under the constitution can in time of peace give to treasury notes the quality of legal-tender for private debts.

Second—Whether a reissue of a legal-tender note, the original of which was dated before the closing of the war, does not lose the legal-tender quality.

And finally it is intended, of course, so to present the case that the court shall decide whether or no congress can constitutionally order the reissue of legal-tender notes after they have been redeemed by the treasury under the resumption act, as it did by a law passed at the long session last year.

General Butler, who will present the greenback side of the test case, will take the broad ground that congress may, under the constitution, make legal-tender money out of anything and at any time—that it may make paper as well as coin money. The result in the supreme court is very doubtful; it is in fact not much better than a chance in a lottery; and yet it is a very important matter. Nearly all the greenbacks now outstanding have been issued since the war, and if the court should hold that the right to reissue does not exist in the government, those notes must be redeemed and permanently retired. The bankers of the east would then hold the field; the country would be prostrate at their feet, and they would dictate whatever suited their schemes of gain. Let no one think that they would be easy task-masters. The west and the south would have to resume the business of making bricks without straw.

Mr. Hayes and the Stalwarts.

Mr. Hayes's little reconciliation experiment, of which the return of the Hon. Zachary Chandler was the result, appears to be upon the point of bearing an unusual amount of partisan fruit. The Hon. Zachary himself is said to be actively engaged playing the role of mediator between Mr. Hayes and the stalwarts, and it is hinted upon reliable authority that his good offices are not by any means ineffectual. Of the Hon. Zachary it may be truly said that he is an earnest pleader—a most zealous go-between—a man who would not hesitate to engage in a sparring-match with truth, and buffet it about in a most unceremonious manner if, by so doing, he could carry a point. Of Mr. Hayes it may be said that he is a man without guile—one who, corralled as he is by the serenely sweet influence of the amiable Mr. Rogers, private secretary to the present administration, bears no malice against either friend or foe.

Notwithstanding these things, it is something to excite wonder in the common mind that Mr. Hayes, after his experience of the past two years, is so willing to train with the stalwarts—to place himself once more under the control and in the power of the most disreputable and disgraceful influences ever known to politics. From the day he inaugurated what he was pleased to term his southern policy, he has been made the subject of attack by the republican organs. He has been compelled to submit to the most violent and uncalled for abuse at the hands of the party leaders; and his friends have even been compelled to defend him against the hot epithets of such a thoroughly disreputable tramp as Bill Chandler. In short, Mr. Hayes has received no quarter from the radical ring of the republican party. His well-intended efforts at civil service reform in the south have been sneered at and his attempts to prevent the federal office-holders and beef-eaters from disgracing the public service by an unseemly display of partisanship were treated with derision. He has been called a weakling, a milk-sop, and a time-server, and he has been charged with selling his party to the confederate brigadiers. Indeed, some of the more rabid republicans have even gone so far as to insinuate that the title by which he holds his position is too insecure to allow him to efficiently serve the party which elevated him to the place.

Throughout his term and up to the present time the independent press of the north and such southern newspapers as THE CONSTITUTION have been Mr. Hayes's only defenders. So far as we are concerned, we believe that the southern policy inaugurated by the administration is the only one that will effect the reconciliation of the sections, and THE CONSTITUTION stands ready now and at all times to give Mr. Hayes credit for aiding to restore good government in the south and for his not very energetic attempt to purify the southern branch of the civil service. We can do no more. While we can tolerate Mr. Hayes's occupancy of the executive chair we cannot condone the fraud that placed him there. Moreover, truth compels us to admit that at a very early stage in the game the southern policy was practically abandoned. Mr. Hayes cannot claim that he has not, upon all proper occasions, received the support of those who had reason to remember his conservatism; for, quite recently, when he was engaged in a bitter personal contest with the radical wing of the senate, led by Conkling, the southern democrats went to his aid and gave him victory.

We recall these things here to show that the men to whom Mr. Hayes, if all accounts are true, has surrendered are the very men who have been, from first to last, his bitterest opponents. Of the terms of his surrender we know nothing, but that he has at last given in to the influences which have heretofore most violently opposed his will, we have little room to doubt. The Hon. Zachary Chandler, we are told, is busily engaged in smoothing the way for the surrender, and those who remember the distinguished services of the Michigan statesman in organizing the electoral frauds of 1876 will readily agree with us that he will rest neither night nor day, nor leave any stone unturned to accomplish his purpose; the long and short of which is to induce Mr. Hayes, as the price of good fellowship on the part of the stalwarts, to do what the republicans in congress are now powerless to do—prevent the repeal of the jurors' test oath and the obnoxious election laws.

It is confidently stated that Mr. Hayes will lend himself to this scheme with all the zeal of a new convert, and we do not see that the democrats need pester themselves as to the ultimate result. They have only to stand firm and let matters take their own course. Mr. Hayes possesses the veto power, and he is independent of congress. He is also, as far as his own individuality is concerned, independent of the people, but his party is not; and upon this issue of retaining partisan election laws upon the statute-books, the democrats can well afford to go before the country. It is a very fine scheme on the part of the republicans, and an exceedingly fine opportunity for democrats to show their backbone and embarrass the republicans by withholding supplies. We do not envy Mr. Hayes his position. His sanguine temperament led him into one serious mistake at the beginning of his administration, and now his pique, or something worse, is about to lead him into another. He begun by expecting too much from his southern policy. He evidently believed that by a few judicious appointments in this section he could break down the solid south by laying the foundations of a third party. He now believes he can crush out the democracy by joining hands with the stalwarts. As he so signally failed in the first instance, is it too much to expect that he will fail in the second?

Last Tuesday's Lesson.

The first thought of those at a distance who are likely to read the horrible details of the killing of Colonel Alston will be that there is something radically wrong in the public sentiment of a community, a state, or a section, where such crimes are possible. Such a thought is involuntary; it forces itself even upon the attention of these thoughtful persons amongst us whose ideas go to make up public sentiment. There are other thoughts that will be suggested by this bloody addition to the calendar of crime, and it is to be feared that the affair will be set down by those who are only too ready to take advantage of such calamities as another evidence that southern civilization is merely a species of embroidered barbarism where the lives of even the most prominent and popular citizens are not safe. In this instance candor compels the humiliating confession that Tuesday's desperate deed affords a broad, deep and bloody foundation for any criticism in this direction that our enemies may choose to make. It affords, moreover, a most unhappy, and yet an exceedingly timely, opportunity to the thoughtful and law-abiding people of Atlanta to gravely consider the moral as well as the material effect of the killing of Colonel Alston, and to carefully investigate, not the causes which led directly to the deplorable tragedy, but the conditions that make such a crime possible in a city of forty thousand people who boast of their civilization and refinement. These are matters for very serious reflection, and if, perchance, such reflection leads to a little cautious self-examination on the part of those who give direction to public sentiment, tone to society and force and expression to the law, we shall have made a small advance towards reformation. We repeat—towards reformation; for that there is something to be reformed does not admit of a doubt. It may be in our methods, in our impulses or in our views. Wherever it is, it needs reforming. In making this self-examination and in pronouncing this self-criticism, it may be well to view the matter from the standpoint of those who have nothing before them but the bare details of the terrible tragedy, and to anticipate, at least in a measure, the inevitable verdict that will be pronounced against us as a city and as a people.

From such a stand-point some very important questions involuntarily suggest themselves. How is it that the killing of a popular and prominent citizen, in broad daylight, in the very capitol of the state itself, with full notice that such a consummation is to be attempted—how is it that such a crime is possible in a city that boasts of its civilization, its peace, and its good order? If a well-known citizen can be shot down in this style, what guarantee has a stranger who comes amongst us—(we are viewing this matter, it must be remembered, from the stand-point of an outsider)—that he will not meet a like fate? Nay, what guarantee has any other citizen that he will not become the victim of some incensed desperado? These are questions that will naturally suggested themselves in connection with the crime which resulted in the death of Colonel Alston. They will be asked and answered by those who are only too glad to hold our civilization responsible for such horrible deeds of violence.

As a matter of course, the first impulse is to hotly deny the imputation that such atrocities are the outgrowth of southern civilization; but, in view of the fact that the killing of a citizen, under circumstances that must be regarded as wanton, if not deliberate, is possible—nay, that it did occur last Tuesday—would it not be well to consider whether the charge that is certain to be made does not contain at least a grain of truth? It is time for us to consider these things. The fact that such a desperate deed as we chronicled yesterday is possible in a city as orderly and as peaceable as Atlanta is evidence that there is something wrong somewhere—something that must act as a perpetual bar to our social and material progress if we are not rescued by the hand of reformation.

We deem it our duty to be perfectly candid in this matter; we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves and to the community to press home to our people a few facts which, however unpalatable they may be, demand their serious attention. In pursuance of this duty, therefore, we do not hesitate to say that such crimes as that which occurred last Tuesday are directly due to the public sentiment, not only in Atlanta, and in Georgia, but throughout the whole south, that permits the carrying of concealed weapons—to the public sentiment that tolerates a sort of pretentious ruffianism among us. It will not do to say that the laws are either insufficient or inefficient. They are neither. But public sentiment is more powerful than the law, and public sentiment regards with an indifferent eye the presence among us of a class of men who, with pistols on their hips, bad whisky in their heads and totally false conception of what they call "honor" in their minds, go about from bar-room to bar-room, boasting (heaven help us all!) of their chivalry and their courage, ready to misconstrue a word, a tone or a gesture, and to "draw" their weapons and fire. But, it may be answered, this condition of things is not the outgrowth of public sentiment. We answer that public sentiment tolerates it. The braggarts and bullies are all over the south. They would not exist if they were not tolerated. Our young men are growing up subject to these malign influences. They should be taught that the shedding of blood is not chivalry, that the carrying of concealed deadly weapons is the outgrowth of an overpowering instinct of cowardice, and that no really brave man ever seeks to cover himself with the terrible disgrace of murder. They should be taught by an aggressive public sentiment that the truest chivalry has the greatest horror of crime. When public sentiment makes the profession of the bully a disgrace, and when society refuses to recognize the semi-respectable ruffianism which arms itself to attend the church, the theater, and the social gathering—and wears upon its hip at a lady's side the weapons it flourishes in a whisky-shop—then we will have no more such unhappy occurrences as that of last Tuesday. The law is powerful enough, after justice has been outraged, but it remains for public sentiment to prevent as well as correct. In this business, we of the south must have a far-reaching reform.

MR. E. CADY STANTON seems to be one of the lost arts.

WELSH, minister to England, again threatens to resign. The country should tighten up its suspender-buttons and endeavor to let Welsh go.

THE fickleness of women is an argument in their favor. Only the most perfect scales are weigh-ward.

WHAT with his interviews with anonymous statesmen and his critical reminiscences of dead ones, Colonel G. Alf. Townsend is crowding a good deal of contemporaneous interest into his fugitive writings.

THE trouble about Ben. Butler as a bricklayer is that he doesn't put enough hair in his mortar.

SOME of the stalwarts profess that they can see the confederate flag waving. There must be some mistake about this. When the confederate flag did wave none of the stalwarts were in sight, and it is not likely they would creep up within peeping distance, even though the frayed banner represents a lost cause. If there is anything that gives a stalwart prominence it is his excessive caution in war and his reckless gallantry in peace.

A ST. LOUIS man hanged himself on a gas chandelier. If Chicago fails to compete, it must be attributed to a lack of enterprise on the part of her citizens.

THE Burlington Hawkeye says Grant's latest epigrammatic expressions, "the "swing of conquest," should be put in the republican platform. If this should be done, let us hope Grant will be quoted correctly. He was alluding to his hat night-cap, and called it "the swig of conquest."

FECHTER proposes to conquer Napoleon anew by writing a play about the unfortunate man. This looks like taking advantage of a man who is down.

IF AMPT wants to revenge himself on the country in general, he should run for governor of Ohio upon an independent platform. As governor, he could organize a Potter committee of his own, summon himself before it, and thus give the public an authentic history of the true inwardness of the electoral steal in Florida.

IF Governor Hampton has entirely recovered, we would suggest that he lease his mule to some prominent republican politician.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, proposes to follow up the war on the Chinese in the special session. Let us hope that Mr. Jones will set about the matter in a constitutional way. If it is necessary to restrict immigration, well and good, but let us proceed with some degree of dignity.

LOGAN now has a chance to distinguish himself. He can fiddle while the republican party dies. We would suggest as an appropriate dirge the grief-inspiring air of "Billy "in the Low Grounds."

IT is observed that the amiable Mr. Rogers, private secretary of the present administration, is still excited over the little misunderstanding whereby the newspaper correspondents were compelled to sit on the back-steps of the white house. He still lights Mr. Hayes's pipe but it is with a trembling hand. Let us hope that Mr. Rogers's vivacity has not dropped through the bung-hole of the cider-bin.

As long as public sentiment tolerates the carrying of concealed weapons—as long as society recognizes men who go about with pistols in their hips, all efforts to enforce the law will be unavailing.

THERE are many well-meaning men in Georgia who were independents because they did not admire the methods of the organized democracy. These gentlemen will no doubt conclude that it is better to put up with the imaginary ills of organization than to depend upon a republican campaign committee for aid in "reforming" them.

THERE is still a yawning vacancy in the Berlin mission. Mr. Evarts is evidently looking around for a man who has graduated in the diplomacy of a beer-garden.

THE valuable dogs that ornament the city—fierce mastiffs that would follow a burglar to his lodgings if he had grease on his shoes, and able pointers and setters that would run from a bird if they saw one—have all selected their spring pants.

WHEN a professed democrat reaches the point where he can call upon the chairman of a republican campaign committee to aid him in defeating the democratic party, he is indeed independent.

THE innate biliousness of the Hon. William Chandler imparts an autumnal glow to everything he undertakes. He is one of the few jinson-weed statesmen now harbored in our truly great republic.

THE reason Mrs. Clara Morris is such a fine emotional actress is because Mr. Clara Morris carries a razor. No metropolitan critic in his right mind desires to lose his blossoming beard.

IT won't be many years before the impression will get abroad in Georgia that a man who habitually carries a pistol at his hip does so because he lacks the necessary amount of grit in his gizzard.

THE country is still occasionally startled by wild, sepulchral whispers that Mr. Abram Hewitt wants to be president. Now that the matter is still red-hot in our recollection, isn't there something that Mr. Manton Marble would like to have?

THE Hon. Montgomery Blair, strange to say, is keeping a sort of literary lent. It is more than a week now since he has had any communications in the country papers of Maryland or New Jersey.

IN GENERAL.

—"Pinaphobia" is what the New York Mail calls the latest mania.

—Leadville is the crested jay-hawk of the mountains.—Denver Tribune.

—General Sherman still sticks to it that the south is the nicest land under the sun.

—Prince Arthur gets married to-day. Poor fellow! Republic, as this country is, the boy has our sympathy and condolence.

—The Prince of Wales, on a recent visit to France, passed under the comparatively humble title of Earl of Chester.

—There are 10,407 surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls and 3,725 widows.

—It is hard to find twelve men to sit on an Ohio jury. About every man in that state wants to be governor and the rest want to be president.

—The Prince of the Netherlands, who died the other day immensely wealthy, was largely interested in the Nevada silver mines.

"No credit unless the money is forthcoming," is the way a Toledo grocer puts it down on a sheet of brown paper with black ink and bad spelling.—Commercial.

—A member of the Italian parliament says Italy is so dirty that the plague once established would sweep off one-third of the population.

—The democrats and greenbackers of Michigan have formed a coalition which considerably reduces the value of the seat which Z. Chandlar bought from Christiancy.

—Grace Methodist Episcopal church, in Indianapolis, Ind., the last charge of Rev Gilbert De La Matyr, greenback congressman-elect, was sold at sheriff's sale last week for $7,500. Its debt was too heavy for the congregation to carry, and the members will go to other churches.

—The amount raised for school purposes in Connecticut las year was $1,252,248 63 against $1,078,152.12 in 1868. This increase is said to be out of all proportion to the increase in population during the ten years, and speaks well for the popular interest in education.

—The New York Post says the probability is that more dwelling houses will be built in that city during 1879 than have been erected in any previous year. This is chiefly due to the elevated railroads, which have led to a movement in town from the suburbs.

—The Zulu war has been the occasion for starting an enterprise for establishing a telegraph by way of Alexandria, through Egypt, and on by land to Cape Town and Pretoria in the Transvaal. The English government has been asked for a subsidy in aid of the project.

—The New York Methodist book concern has a net capital of $1,040,412. The sales for 1877 were $610,423; the profits, $35,225. The net capital of the Western book concern at Cincinnati is $445,331. The sales for the year were $725,761; the profits, $46,861. The combined capital of the two houses is $1,455,743. The total of sales last year was $1,336,184; of profits, $82,116.

—There are sixty-nine places in France called St. Etienne. This curious fact was ascertained in consequence of a libel committed by a Paris newspaper, which stated that the receiver of St. Etienne had embezzled $20,000. The tax receiver in every town of the name brought an action, and the paper has been ordered to pay $20 damage to each of them, besides a fine of $40.

—The eight bridesmaids of the Duke of Connaught's bride will be daughters of the Dukes of Bedford and Marlborough, the Marquises of Conyngham and Headfort, and the earls of Elgin, Bradford, Erroll and Mount Edgcu be. There will be all the state and splendor usual on such occasions, but in consequence of mourning neither ball nor banquet.

—On February 22 the pope received about seven hundred Roman Catholic journalists from all parts of the world. His holiness, replying in Latin to the Latin address presented by the deputation, enforced the necessity of Roman Catholic newspapers as antidotes to protestant ones, and gave an outline of the principles which the Roman Catholic press should vindicate, prominent among these being the right of the Holy See to its civil prerogatives.

—Edwin Booth was recently invited to participate in the exercises with which the Shakspeare memorial theater, at Stratford-upon-Avon, will be opened on the 23d of April. The dedication ceremonies will probably last several days. It was proposed to give three performances of Hamlet—one by Irving, one by Sullivan, one by Booth. Mr. Booth, however, has been obliged to reluctantly decline the invitation.

—Bicyle riding by women promises to become fashionable in Detroit. The example was set by a wealthy and reputable young lady, who at first rode in secluded places, but afterwards took to the suburban roads. She uses the ordinary two-wheeled machine and sits astride, wearing very loose trousers and is frequently accompanied by half a dozen female companions. A tumble resulting in a broken nose temporarily cooled her ardor, but the sport has more than regained the lost favor.

—The eight commissioners of the port of Mobile, Alabama, are to be elected on the 11th instant, and the city authorities will turn over to them the entire charge of municipal affairs on the 15th instant. The Mobile Register appeals for the selection of the candidates from the very best of the citizens, that no injustice may be done debtors or creditors of the late "city," and that the new municipality may be saved from such a career of unwise legislation as led the city of Mobile into bankruptcy.

—Mr. Justice Hunt, who was stricken with paralysis early in January, is improving, although there is no hope of his entire restoration of health. Justice Hunt stood very high with his associates on the bench. Judge Clifford, in speaking of him at the beginning of his illness, paid a high tribute to his purity of character, his talents and excellence. One of his opinions, which was written before his attack but had not been delivered, was read in open court and went upon the records several days after he was last in the court-room. Within a few days he has been able to sit up, and can articulate a few words, though not able to connect sentences. His intellect is not impaired. His wife and son never leave his room, but constantly watch him with the tenderest solicitude.

—The Belgians have formed a society for the mental and moral improvement of cats. Their first effort has been to train the cat to do the work of the carrier pigeon. The most astute scientific person would have his ideas of locality totally confused by being tied up in a meal-bag and carried twenty miles from home and let out in a strange neighborhood in the middle of the night. The experiment has, however, been tried upon cats of only ordinary abilities, and the invariable result has been that the departed animal has reappeared at his native fireside door the next morning. The wonderful skill in traveling through unfamiliar regions without a guide-book or a compass has suggested the possibility that cats being used as special messengers. Recently thirty-seven cats, residing in the city of Liege, were taken in bags a long distance into the country. The animals were liberated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6:48 the same afternoon one of them reached his home. His feline companions arrived at Liege somewhat later; but it is understood that within twenty-four hours every one had reached his home. It is proposed to establish at an early day a regular system of cat communication between Liege and the neighboring villages.

The population of the globle is estimated in a late number of Petermann's Mitthe ungen at 1,439,145,300. The following is probably the nearest approximation ever made to the number of believers in various faiths of the world. How so accurate a census was arrived at the encyclopaedist does not inform us:

Jews	7,231,080	Mahans and Parsees	1,007,190
Roman Catholics	186,860,096	Buddhists, religions of the east, and pagans	483,015,475
Greek Church	82,926,049		
Protestants	131,091,941		
Mohammedans	193,453,593		

Another estimate, apparently founded on the same premises, gives it thus: Jews, 8,000,000; Christians, 371,000,000; Mohammedans, 103,500,000; Hindoos, 139,500,000; Buddhists, 483,000,000, believers in aboriginal fetichism, 189,000,000, thus making for a total of 1,294,000,000. The following is the estimated number of religious denominations amongst English-speaking communities throughout the world.

Episcopalians	17,750,000
Methodists of all descriptions	14,000,000
Roman Catholics	13,500,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	10,000,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,000,000
Congregationalists	7,000,000
Unitarians	1,000,000
Minor religious sects	1,500,000
Of no religion in particular	7,500,000
English-speaking population	80,250,000

Here is an extract of a letter from Canada which gives an account of tobogganing. "The governor-general tried his hand at it, and a bit of his coat tail got loose somehow under the toboggan, which is always fatal. Over he went in the steepest part of the second plunge, but luckily the snow was too soft to hurt. Then he took it into his head to try going down a shorter hill with a jump right on to the skating-rink. We tried hard to dissuade him, for if persons are shot off with such an impetus on, the ice is a very different landing to the soft snow, and we knew what would happen if the princess caught sight of him. However, off he went; the toboggan rose straight in the snow like a horse does at a fence, shot on to the ice, and right across the rink all safe. Then several gentlemen followed him. By this time up came the princess, who we had hoped was safe at the bottom of the big slide, and too busy hauling up her toboggan to notice us. Of course, nothing would suit her but she must try it at the instant herself, so all that could be done was to level the snow-bank a little, so as to make the toboggan jump a little less violently, and put some one to catch her on the other side, and off she went. Luckily she kept the toboggan quite straight and sat like a rock, so she spun across right to the curling-rink, where the long stop, as he was christened, caught and broke her pencil, which might otherwise have damaged the toboggan. She is wonderfully plucky, but his excellency would not let her try it any more. You have no notion how popular the princess is. She and his excellency and her ladies go out on a snow tramp on Sunday afternoons, and she has invented such a pretty costume. It is a dark blanket coat, with hood lined and piped with red, red sash round waist, and petticoat to match, and the gentlemen wear a dress something like it, only without the petticoat."

Mr. Stephens's New Coin Will Not Do.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Of Making many coins there appears to be no end. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, whose humorous speech on the metric system convulsed Washington a few months ago, allowing a ray of humor to illuminate what had seemed to every one a lifetime of gloomy resolve, has been converted to the metric system in coinage, and has invented a new coin which he calls the "stella." It is of the value of four hundred cents, and, discarding the troy system of weights, adopting in its stead the metric one, it approximates nearer to the gold coins of Europe than our fine dollar piece, and, therefore, so far nearer the currency of the world. This is the argument in its favor, and at the opening of congress Mr. Stephens will introduce a bill for its coinage. But what possible use is a enlightened country of ours can ever have for a four dollar piece passeth the ken of man. It won't buy a hat, because hats are five dollars. It won't buy my lady a bonnet, for the reason that bonnets are unhappily much higher this year than hats. It will never answer as a horse-race as a combination pool, for who ever heard of a man betting four dollars even on a losing horse? It will not stop up properly in the purchase of opera tickets or kid gloves, and its value is too great to be expended at the bar or oyster supper, giving the waiter the change. As a contribution-box piece it will never be so popular as a nickel, and at a charity fair it would simply carried out its sole mission, if it should be enacted, seems likely to be to circulate through the country as its author and discoverer now circulates, as one of the curiosities of the present generation.

Personal Interest in the Poor.

New Haven Register.

Rev. Philip Brooks, rector of Trinity church, Boston, and one of the most prominent lights of the Episcopal church, suggests his people that "each family have as its especial charge two or three poor families." Of course this advice is intended to apply to his own parish, which is a very wealthy one, but the advice that may be well nigh universal in its applications. The many charitable associations of the day so readily absorb alms-giving to the poor, and it is so easy to transfer this responsibility to them, that family interest in the poor is almost wholly lost. A loaf of bread given to a poor woman with starving children may not be any more acceptable from the hands of some one personally interested in her welfare than it is when carrly left at the house by a paid agent of a society, but the opening up and warming of the heart of the giver is what can be accomplished in no other than the personal method of relieving distress.

Fidelity and First Love.

Washington Post.

Because southern democrats will not admit that they were criminals when they went into and fought the war of the rebellion, the radicals insist that they are "traitors." Because they will not curse the "lost cause," and spit on the grave of the confederacy, the radicals insist that they shall be loyal to the old flag and true in their allegiance to the federal government. It would be just as reasonable for a second wife to demand that her husband should prove his fidelity to her by dancing on the grave of his dead love.

More Prosperous Signs.

New York World.

Orders have been received at the West Point foundry, Cold Spring, from Savannah, Ga., for the construction of six hydraulic cotton-presses. The work will furnish employment to a large number of men for several months. On completion, these presses will be the most powerful ones in the United States. It is calculated that they will press cotton to the density of five oak. The Harmony mills at Cohoes has resumed running on full time.

Away with Sectional Democracy.

Savannah News.

We do not desire to see sectionalism made an issue within the ranks of the democratic party. Mr. Randall has proven a most efficient officer in the past, and is a democrat of whom the whole country may be proud. If he has strength enough to secure the nomination, we hope, as we expect, to see entire acquiescence in the result, and that the subject of northern and southern democracy will not be alluded to outside the caucus.

All of Us Have Faults.

Walton County Vidette.

General Gordon is blamed for having an interest in the lease of the convicts. Governor Colquitt is accused of taking sides with one of his clerks to the injury of the people. General Toombs is charged with drinking all the whisky he can get. Mr. Ben. Hill makes people mad because they say he is inconsistent. Alex. Stephens "takes up" for Grant and Hayes. Milt. Smith cusses too much. The fact is, all of us public men have our faults.

Old Zack for President, Hooray!

Cincinnati Commercial.

In 1848 the sobriquet of "Old Zack," by which the whig candidate for the presidency was popularly known, took immensely with the boys, and had no inconsiderable effect upon the result of the election. There is another "Old Zack" coming to the front just now, as "rough and ready" as General Taylor was, and as thoroughly honest. With "Old Zack" on the republican ticket in 1880 the boys would make things hot for the confederate brigadiers and their northern allies.

A Crushing Answer.

Covington Star.

His letter is a manly and severely dignified refutation of the charges made upon his private character, as well as his official conduct, and bears the impress of truth and candor too plainly not to carry conviction with it in the mind of every impartial reader. We can but repeat our regrets at the unenviable position in which Mrs. Felton has placed herself before the country in this unfortunate controversy.

A Call for Mr. Randall.

New York Star

It is a matter of vital importance that the deliberations of the house of representatives should be presided over by an officer combining the most accurate knowledge of parliamentary law with the greatest tact, coolness and courage. A weak man in the speaker's chair under the peculiar circumstances that will mark the assembling of the forty-sixth congress might precipitate consequences that would mar the prosperity of the country for years to come. We believe that the wisdom of the democratic representatives will disappoint the expectation of their enemies, but it is reasonable, nevertheless, to require that no proper precautions be omitted to make that wisdom effectual. Five majority in a house composed of nearly 300 members is too frazile an element to be handled carelessly. It needs a firm hand, clear head and a stout heart.

Kellogg's Future.

New York Sun.

Mr. William Pitt Kellogg should be turned out of Judge Spofford's seat the first thing after the new senate is organized.—Albany Argus.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Notice of Sale

—BY—

Commissioner in Equity.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE HONorable Superior Court of Burke county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court-house door, in the town of Waynesboro, of said county, on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land, containing in all two hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of James Caughlin, James H. Daniel, James Belcher, A. & H. Myer, T. Y. Johnson, and the Central Railroad; said property known formerly as the trust property of Mrs. Jane Gray, now deceased, and embracing the Millen Hotel and other improvements; the same will be sold in three lots or parcels, which will be fully set forth and designated on the day of sale.

Also, will be sold, by virtue of the same decree, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1879, at the Millen Hotel, on the above named premises, all the personal property belonging, formerly, to the trust estate of said Mrs. Jane Gray, to-wit: Lot of Music. Address Miss A. B., Newnan, Georgia. Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Clothing, Washstands, one Parlor Set and Looking-glass, Set Dining-room Furniture, one Cotton Gin and Press, etc.

Said property sold for division between certain Remaindermen under said Trust deed. Terms Cash.

JAMES H. DANIEL,
526 mar1 d1m Commissioner of Equity.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold on the first Tuesday in April next, in the legal hours of sale, City Lot fronting fifty feet on Davis street and running back on Foundry street one hundred and forty feet to a ten foot alley, being part of land lot number eighty-three, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Sold as the property of John G. Pounds, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash. MRS. T. L. POUNDS, Administratrix.
487 feb26 d1aw tll april 1 tues

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

12 Beautiful Residence Lots!

Corner of Elliott and Hunter Sts.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON Thursday, the 13th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that splendid 4-acre Block, corner Elliott and Hunter streets, divided as per plat into 12 Lots.

They are convenient to Central Railroad and State Railroad Shops, with good surroundings and convenient business and will afford a nice opportunity for mechanics to secure desirable lots, with good titles, on easy terms.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Americus Republican says that last year Mr. W. E. Tharpe, of Dooly, made one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, thirty-three hundred bushels of corn, sixteen hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, twenty barrels of fine syrup, and oats and wheat in abundance, with eleven mules. He also raised enough meat to run Captain Morgan's place, which he was managing, for the present year. This is the way to grease the wheels of fortune to make them run easy, and lay back in comfort and laugh at hard times. Pluck and industry will win every time.

—Albany Advertiser: The martins, representing the American eagle, and that most pestiferous member of the feathered tribe, the English sparrow, on the part of the British lion are waging a fierce war over the holes in the wall about the streets as to who shall occupy them. In this fight our sympathies are with the martins, and we hope they will whip their enemy and drive them back to Albion's shore. Mr. Westbrook, the city marshal says they will do so, as he frequently sees the martins seize the sparrow's nest, containing the young or eggs, and dash them to the ground, putting the old birds to flight. These sparrows have run all the song birds out of town, and are a nuisance on general principles.

—Valdosta Times: Looking over the census taken in 1870 by the radical government, we find Valdosta put down 606 inhabitants, when the truth is her population in that year numbered between 2,000 and 2,200. The city council had the census reported by a responsible man, and there was no mistake. The radicals, having a purpose in view, reduced us over two-thirds. We notice other towns in Georgia, dists. We notice other towns in Georgia, in fact every one that we know anything of their real population, are cut down in a similar manner. It will be remembered that this census was taken just before the new appointment for congressional representation was made, and they swindled us in the report in order to cut off our number of congressmen. While in democratic states and districts they have served us in this manner, the Potter committee has revealed the fact that in Louisiana they reported the colored voting population, in certain districts, nearly as great as the real colored population, and they made the vote by manipulation, tally with this fraudulent census. Next year a new census is to be taken and we hope our democratic congress will see to it that such frauds are perpetrated. If the whole of Georgia was voted man to man as in proportion to that of Valdosta what have we not lost in congressmen and electoral votes? Let the press probe into this matter.

BARON GRANT.

The Biggest Speculator and Swindler of the Age.

Albert Grant, the great English speculator who roped in even Minister Schenck with Emma mine stock, has gone into bankruptcy, owing almost $8,500,000. He has wrecked more fortunes and blasted more lives than the largest scamp of them all, though all the while he went to church twice a Sunday, with the largest kind of a prayer-book under his arm, and led a temperate, abstentious life. Grant's origin is unknown, but he first appeared in London under the name of Gottheimer, and was a small wine merchant. Then he began to deal in the little bills of sweet, and gradually worked his way up to the management of a London money company, which made fabulous profits and enormous dividends for a short time and then burst. This collapse buried Grant, as he was called by this time, for several years, but about 1870 he turned up at London again, and made quite a pile speculating in Erie. Mining stocks were then taken up, the Emma mine among them and out of that simple stock, which raged Schenck so badly, Grant is said to have made the best part of the $1,000,000 of profits. When American mines became poor fish, the London market was deluged with the stock of equally poor English mines.

Grant had made enough now to launch out in the grandest style, and a magnificent office sprang up, as if by magic, on Lombard street, the business abode of English banking princes. Below was a spacious room, filled with courteous, well-dressed clerks, but the master mind, long before this made Baron Grant, was to be found in the parlor up-stairs. This room was upholstered of the best, and stately pillars, beautiful Turkey pile and mirrors without end met the gaze of the happy man who ushered in. Here at different times assembled peers and dukes, financiers and brokers, by none knew who preceded or who succeeded him. Everything was carried on in the most mysterious manner. Not murmur could be heard from the thickly padded walls, not a whisper of the enormous transactions which were hatched here. From this building emanated many schemes, companies on paper in rapid succession, which ate up much honest capital and helped on the present depression throughout Great Britain. Probably not one of them is sound to-day, though they were heralded and floated by the aid of countless prospectuses. Everything was conducted in secret, and it was alleged that the greatest criminal lawyers of the day received an annual retaining fee of $5,000 merely to assist the banking house in case of outside proceedings. Then the loan mania was fanned into being, and Honduras bonds were manipulated to over par, and thence to three cents on the dollar. Tracasy served as a bait, and a similar procedure was enacted. Many other loans were issued in the same manner. A bankruptcy government sold its unlimited credit for a mess of pottage, the clique brought the loan out for what it chose, and millions flowed in the pockets of Grant Brothers & Co. Then, following all this, various cities and districts of Canada wanted money, and a flood of loans were issued under the authority of the eminent banking house of Grant Brothers & Co."

The baron spent his money in a manner which put oriental magnificence into the shade. He bought about twenty acres worth its weight in gold at South Kensington, and ejected a whole colony, pulling down streets and tenements indiscriminately. At the same time he also bought an evening London newspaper, called the Echo, which he ran for some time. He also stood for Kidderminster, and was returned as member, but never took his seat in parliament, being displaced on a bribery petition. He presented each voter with a medal of himself, and gave a series of magnificent tea parties to those with suffrages. It was alleged that the created a scare in Kidderminster carpets by buying them all up, but this was never proved. He built a palace almost equal in size to that of Buckingham, and filled it with pictures and statuary of rarest price and value. He raised a fish pond to be made of several acres, the running waters of which came from the river Serpentine. The place became a park, and groves of the rarest shrubs and trees, with terraces of the costliest marble met the eye at every step. When, at last the estate was put to auction, no one but even the Duke of Edinburgh, with the St. Petersburg treasury to back him, could be found to purchase such a stupendous property.

Many a lordly fortune and hard-earned saving went down with the loan mania that supplied the funds for this magnificence until the great speculator was not satisfied, but turned his attention to the Brighton and Southwestern railways. These were worked to wheedle the credulous British public out of other hundreds of thousands, the crash in them has just past. With this crash goes the cause of it all, though those who knew him best are certain that Baron Grant has put by enough in some safe place to keep himself till a good old age. He is reported to have been worth $8,000,000 in the heighth of his prosperity, and it was made out of nothing but unlimited check that took advantage of public credulity.

—Every one who has once used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup invariably resorts to it in subsequent attacks of Colds, Coughs, etc. Price, 25 cents.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for cases, having an abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Matilda C. Beasley, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Atlanta, March 11th, 1879.

ANDERSON M. PARKER,
Administrator, at Judge Collier's office.
219 mar13 d1aw6w thur

LIVER REMEDIES.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally, over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir; For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. E. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GREY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

feb18 dcr tu th sat 1 yr

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Dr. W. W. Case's Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. W. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which, in an extensive practice of thirty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Disease it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system, and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and entirely safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not gripe or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back those who were seemingly hopelessly sick to those who were seemingly in the enjoyment of health.

Prepared at the Laboratory of the Case Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or disipation, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without an intoxicating, take HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Whole sale and Retail.

362 jan21 d1y tues thur sat & wly nxt read mat

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

19 mar11 d&w4w

8th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

24 dcm11 feb1-dwed sat & wll 18 25 mar1 m thr1 d sat 1 nxt thur & w 8 11 18 25

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

t19 feb5 d&wkly

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta, } W. H. HOWARD, Jr., Augusta, } of the firm of W. H. Howard & Sons.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM HAS been identified with the drug Trade of this city for the last eight years, but withdrew from the Drug business about one year ago.

We commenced, January the first, under the present firm name, to do a strictly wholesale business. We succeeded, no one; therefore we have no old stock, the accumulation of years to work off. Our goods are all new and fresh bought for market, and we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers.

We will be pleased to have a call from Merchants visiting our city, or we will furnish special quotations when requested.

We will simply say our stock is large and complete in—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,

of all kinds.

STATIONERY,

Of all descriptions.

Nitrate Potash,
Sulphate Magnesia,
Acid Phosphate,
Fertilizing Chemicals,
Muriate Potash,
Sulphate Ammonia,
Land Plaster.

We are also General Agents for the sale of P. Zell's Non-Ammoniated Lone Phosphate.

10 feb2 dlm GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases, caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.

495 feb27 d2tawly thur tues & wly

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented.

ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. TROMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 29 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a specialty.

309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
DALTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.

205 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

MCWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.

JOHN A. MCWHORTER. | HAMILTON MCWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. MCLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW.

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and refurnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.

304 jan24-d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 d1f Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.

Sample room for Commercial Travelers.

Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879—d1f Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former friends of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct3 d1f oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Telegram orders promptly attended to, da or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

y 26'78 d1y

ARE YOU GOING TO

PAINT?

You cannot do better than to use the ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

"RED SEAL BRAND."

Purchasers should beware of imitations.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
SOLE AGENTS.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

We have the largest stock in the state.

LARD OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
MACHINE OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
CASTOR OIL,
SPERM OIL

All of the best quality and at the bottom prices.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.

223 feb16 d1m Druggists.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.00 and $2.00 per day; $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with the choicest to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests and all strangers, come from where they may. jan1-d1f

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLICA
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Chiffet, N. Y.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta and Macon, Georgia.

380 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn

PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents
ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 138 jan9 d1m 2d pg

Gossypium-Phospho,
—THE—
GARDEN and Farm FERTILIZER
SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR
Flowers, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit Trees
AND VEGETABLES.

It is used and endorsed by leading Florists, Nurserymen and Gardeners.

For sale by GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 17 Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

In packages of 25, 50, 100 and 200 lbs.

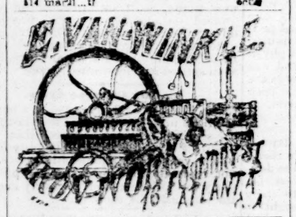
263 feb14 dim

ELECTRIC BELTS

A SURE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 42 Bathurst street, New York.

408 feb27 d3m thur sat tues&wsm

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.



NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., December 28, 1878.

On and after Monday, December 30, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	7:15 a m
Arrive at Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A., L. R. R.)	12:40 m
Leave Atlanta, " "	2:40 p m
Leave Lula	5:20 p m
Arrive at Athens	8:10 p m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will run as follows:

Leave Lula	10:15 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m
Leave Athens	2:45 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m

The daily trains make close connection to and from Atlanta and points beyond. The semi-weekly trains make close connection to and from Charlotte and points beyond.

JAS. M. EDWARDS,
Superintendent.

jan1 dtf

LYON HOUSE.

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR state and county tax for the year 1877.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

A lot on Butler and Fraser streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of O'Neal, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Francis Barnard by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Walker street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bettis & Bettis, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x180 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. Simon Bettis, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jones avenue, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Church & Dodgin, part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Thomas Dailey, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Kelly street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Christian, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John M. Dorsey, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Wilkins street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart, Cox & Hill, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of M. Van Estes, guardian for J. E. Adkins, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glenn & Glenn, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet more or less. Levied on as the property of Glenn & Glenn, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Walter Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson and Blackman streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mercer and Stephens, part of land lot No. 96, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Sumner by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough and Fraser streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McGill and Richards, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Joel D. Sims, guardian for R. W. Sims, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gramling and Bell, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Solomon and Phillips, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mancum street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wood and Gray, part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. H. DeLyon by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and Nora street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Craig and Dodge, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-quarter acre more or less. Levied on as the property of estate of Jane Wheeler by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gray, Delany and Railroad streets, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Heaty, Berry & Co., part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 31½ acres more or less, and the rolling mill on the same lot. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Rolling Mill company, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Solomon and Hill and Stephens, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Fulton loan and building association, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Georgia railroad street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of——, part of land lot No. 20, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of E. G. Pearle & Waterhouse, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Brotherton and Forsyth street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Williams & Phillips, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x180 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of M. S. Phillips, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Pryor streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McDaniel & Glover, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x185 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of John H. Glover, trustee, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell and Hunter streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Blanchard & Kontz, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝; in New York at 9¾c; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 12, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.15	57	41	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.24	57	60	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.11	61	94	S. W.	Fresh	0.05	Lt rain.
Galveston	30.10	66	89	S. E.	Gent.	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.10	67	90	S. E.	Fresh	†	Clear.
Key West	30.10	72	71	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.14	64	91	S.	Light	.00	Fair.
Montgomery	30.14	63	72	N. W.	Light	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.14	66	89	S.	Light	.05	Lt rain.
Savannah	30.24	60	71	E.	Light	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 12, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.20	47	82	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.22	60	24	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.17	61	29	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	30.12	56	39	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.4	58	57	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.15	57	41	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar ....30.146 | Maximum ther..... 66
Mean daily ther..... 56.75 | Minimum ther..... 47
Mean daily humid. 42.66 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
309 mar24,'78 dlm marl1

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep6,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
109 mar7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—March 13, H. M. S. Pinafore.

Opera House—March 18 and 19, Blind Tom.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Impounded Cows—G. T. Anderson.
Notice to debtors, etc.—Anderson M. Parker.
Fish for stocking ponds—Stafford & Brown.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's office on Saturday, 15th instant, at 11½ o'clock a. m.
J. H. MECASLIN, Treasurer.
Atlanta, March 10th, 1879.
660 mar11 d 4t 15th

The Constitution
ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 13, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The city is crowded with strangers.

—It is said that a skating rink will soon be opened in this city.

—No more dust as long as the watering carts are out and settle it.

—Very little cotton is being brought to this city these days by wagons.

—The building prospects are looking brighter than ever.

—Atlanta has not a single organized brass band in regular practice.

—The street car tracks ought to be sprinkled so as to lay the dust.

—The city needs at least a half dozen more scavenger carts.

—Everything quiet along the line yesterday.

—The opening of Pittman's avenue will take place the present week.

—Judge Hillyer intends to beautify the little park in front of his residence.

—Mr. Kimball says that the factory is going to start this time, sure.

—All of the leading liquor houses in Atlanta are receiving large quantities of goods.

—Peach trees are in heavy bloom all over the city.

—Garden vegetables are being planted by almost every one who has any spare ground.

—Fulton county farmers are not using a great deal of guano this season.

—The proceeds of the recorder's court yesterday netted about $20.

—Prof. Cook's system of book keeping is highly endorsed by the street committee.

—The chain squads of convicts from the county is at work cracking rocks on the road near the capitol building.

—Atlanta has more hotels and boarding houses than any city of its size in the country.

—The committee of the city council, on some good work upon the streets.

—Wholesale dry goods stores are selling large quantities of goods to country merchants, who are in the city by the score.

—The passenger depot appeared to have a livelier appearance yesterday than it has had in several days past.

—H. M. S. Pinafore will be here this afternoon and to-night. Crowded houses will witness both performances.

—The peanut traffic of Atlanta is very large. The merchants are getting them in by the carload.

—The Kimball will soon hoist the spring fountain, much to the delight of those who like to see it in operation.

—The negro who raised such a rumpus at the brewery was fined $25, which sum he promptly paid and was given his liberty.

—On Saturday nights in the vicinity of the Willingham building is considered one of the most noisy localities in the city.

—Policeman Dick Haynes, who was wounded in the hand by a pistol ball, had the wound lanced Tuesday last. He was feeling much better yesterday.

—Complaints are being made at the station-house almost daily, showing that there is a group of thieves in this city who are engaged in robbing flower gardens.

—The Piedmont Air-Line will run a Pullman palace drawing room car, to leave Atlanta at 3 p. m. on the 15th inst., through to Washington without change, for the accommodation of congressmen and parties who desire to attend the meeting of the 46th congress.

—Sufferers from Neuralgia or Headache should use the Specific Neuralgine, an internal remedy, containing no opiate of any kind. Safe and quick in its action. Every bottle guaranteed by Hutchison & Brother, 14 Whitehall street.
141 mar9 d3m sun tues thur

MURMURS OF THE TIED

KNOTS SEEKING TO BE DISSOLVED.

Divorce Suits Entered on the Docket of Fulton Superior Court—Uncongenial Hearts and Wearied Spouses Seeking the Balm of Legal Relief from Hymen's Deceptive Bonds.

Is Atlanta to become the Chicago of the south in an unenviable sense? It seems so when we glance over the number of divorce cases returned to the next term of the Fulton superior court. There are only twenty besides those now pending for a second verdict as the law requires. The following is a list of the parties in the various libels for divorce now pending:

1. Louisa M. Stewart vs. George W. Stewart.
2. Thomas Fain vs. Rosa Fain.
3. J. K. S. Case vs. Sallie B. Case.
4. Henrietta Foy vs. M. T. Foy.
5. Mary L. Brown vs. C. R. Brown.
6. Pemble Latimer vs. Henry Latimer.
7. Emma Watson vs. William Watson.
8. Solomon Humphreys vs. Jane Humphreys.
9. Mary Harmon vs. John Harmon.
10. Mary E. Odom vs. John T. Odom.
11. Green Westmoreland vs. Catharine Westmoreland.
12. Louisana Hays vs. John Hays.
13. Martha Cherry vs. Macon G. Cherry.
14. Isaac Petty vs. Jane Petty.
15. Rachel A. S. R. Johns vs. Thomas E. Johns.
16. Robert Terrill vs. Lucy Terrill.
17. Joel M. Stearns vs. Alabama Stearns.
18. Howard Horton vs. Mollie Horton.
19. Missouri Franklin vs. Esom Franklin.
20. J. W. Westbrook vs. Isabella Westbrook.

Fully two-thirds of the above are negroes. It seems that they rest more uneasily in the matrimonial yoke than their white friends. Some of the parties are well connected and their differences are truly deplorable. The declarations show a variety of causes for the applications for divorce. In many cases desertion is alleged. In others there is a charge of a violation of the matrimonial obligation. Others claim maltreatment to a degree beyond endurance, and hence ask to be relieved from proximity to unpleasant companions. It is somewhat remarkable that there should be an equal number of males and females suing for divorces. This undoubtedly proves that one sex is as bad as the other. It is said that the trial of some of the cases will develop rich scenes. Several of these cases present peculiar phases even for divorce trials. Over some of them a hard fight will be made by the reluctant party. It is hard to obtain a total divorce in Georgia. The concurrent verdict of two successive juries are necessary, and therefore we may expect the disappointment of some of our numerous applicants.

United States Circuit and District Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and transacted the following legal business:

Gray, Bliss & Co. vs. Geo. P. Burnett. Called and continued.

E. M. Johnson vs. James Longstreet. Called and continued.

Mason Young vs. Mayor and council of city of Rome. Settled, defendants to pay costs.

United States vs. Lawson Fields et al. Continued on motion of defendant's attorney.

Elias Haiman vs. Wm. Towers et al. Bill in equity. Dismissed on motion of complainant.

Miranda Fort vs. Elias Haiman. Bill in equity. Dismissed on motion of complainant.

United States vs. John W. Smith, charged with illicit distilling. Called and continued.

United States vs. John Stephens, charged with illicit distilling. Called and continued.

United States vs. John S. Smith, charged with illicit distilling. Called and continued.

United States vs. Lewis R. Morgan, charged with working in an unregistered distillery. Plead guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in Fulton county jail for four months and pay costs of court.

Court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour to-day.

District Court.

The United States district court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and transacted the following business:

In the case of United States vs. John Trippen, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, whereupon the defendant's counsel gave notice of an intention to move for a new trial.

United States vs. Wm. King, charged with working in an unregistered distillery. Nol. prossed.

United States vs. John F. Wilder, charged with illicit retailing. Nol. prossed.

United States vs. Joseph Kidd, charged with illicit distilling. Bond forfeited.

The cases of the United States vs. Taylor Blalock, Joseph Lusk, David Lusk and Richard Ledbetter were continued.

Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 12, 1879.

Coweta Circuit	11	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Rome Circuit	5	Brunswick Circuit	13
Cherokee Circuit	6	Eastern Circuit	13
Augusta Circuit	12	Atlanta Circuit	30
Middle Circuit	6		

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Argument concluded.

No. 4. Ewing vs. Futch. Award, from Campbell. Withdrawn.

No. 5. Torrance vs. Boyd. Claim, from Campbell. Argued. Lavender Ray, for plaintiff in error. T. W. Latham, for defendant.

No. 6. Vanzant vs. The State. Adultery, from Coweta. Argued. P. F. Smith; Orlando McLendon; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. B. F. Thomson, solicitor-general pro tem.; S. W. Harris, solicitor-general, for the state.

No. 11. Leathers vs. Furr. Certiorari, from Douglas. Edge & Richards; L. H. Featherston; Gartrell & Wright, for plaintiff in error. J. S. James; R. A. Massey, for defendant.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. G. E. Campbell, of Macon, is in the city.

—Mr. W. R. Boyd, of Savannah, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. S. W. Harris, of Carrolton, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. W. C. Gholson, of LaGrange, Ga., was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Mr. A. G. Wagner, of Richmond, Va., is in the city on a short visit.

—Mr. J. F. Mann, of Griffin, is in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Raibham, of England, are guests of the Kimball.

—Mr. James Whitehead, of Warrenton, is in the city.

—Mr. O. D. Goodman and Mr. T. W. Cumming, of Augusta, are on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. J. L. Boyd, of Albany, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. R. O. Usher, of Covington, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Chas. S. DuBose, of Warrenton, is in the city on a short visit.

—Senator D. A. Speer, of LaGrange, was in the city yesterday.

—Colonel Abda Johnson is in the city attending the sessions of the United States courts.

—Uncle Jeems Anderson, of the Covington Star, is twinkling in Atlanta.

—Colonel Pete F. Lawshe, editor of the Gainesville Southron, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Colonel H. W. J. Ham, editor of the Gainesville Eagle, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

POLICE POINTS.

—Captain M. M. White is off on detail duty.

—Yesterday at noon there was not a single prisoner confined in the station-house.

—No state arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

—The police, as lamp-lighters, are not a success. They don't seem to wear the right kind of shoes to climb lamp-posts without falling.

—A dozen of the members of the police force have watch dogs to go the rounds with them at night and take care of them.

—The recorder court convicts are doing plenty of good work at the rock quarry cracking rocks for paving the streets.

—Chicken thieves are increasing in numbers in this city. Something should be done to keep them under control.

—Justice Tanner sent to jail yesterday Amos Butler, who was charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Emanuel White, a colored boot-maker.

—A white man was arrested yesterday for carrying concealed weapons. Upon an investigation of the case by Justice Tanner it was ascertained that the defendant did not have the pistol on his person, but in a box which he carried under his arm. He was discharged from custody.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Are now receiving their full line of
Spring Goods in their Dry Goods Store,
CARPET STORE,
—AND—
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
At Prices Lower than ever offered in Atlanta.
CALL AND EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED AT
163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

THE TEST OF THE TRAMPS.

O'Leary Taken off by his Physician—A Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At two minutes past ten this morning the scores of the pedestrians were as follows: Rowell, 231 miles, 4 laps; Harrimon, 215 miles, 2 laps; Ennis, 201 miles, 2 laps; O'Leary, 197 miles, 5 laps.

At eleven o'clock this morning the score was: Rowell, 235 miles, three laps; Harrimon, 219 miles; Ennis, 205 miles; O'Leary, 201 miles.

By the advice of his physician, O'Leary has left the track not to return again.

O'Leary left the track at 3:30 on his 216th mile. He returned again at 5:35 p.m. and walked one lap, and retired from the contest at 5:37, having walked 215 miles, six laps and 110 yards. As he left the track he simply remarked to the scorers: "I'm off." He was very sick and was immediately driven to the Metropolitan hotel.

An accident occurred at Gilmore's Garden to-night, causing a panic and terrible excitement. At twenty-three minutes past eight o'clock and while there were nearly ten thousand people in the building a crash and a roar were heard and a long section of the upper gallery in the south floor of the building suddenly sank downward, with the mass of living, struggling humanity on it. Then arose shrieks, prayers and curses. A panic ensued, and men rushed wildly and frantically around. A rush was made for the doors, and a cry of fire rang out. The scene that followed beggars description, and for a time it looked as if hundreds of lives would be lost. Some men endeavored to stop the panic by shouting out that there was no danger. In less than ten seconds every window in the building was smashed open and many dozens of persons jumped out and went home as quickly as possible. When the accident occurred Rowell, Harrimon and Ennis were all on the track, and they remained there at the urgent request of parties who were trying to allay the panic. When it was found that the building was not on fire and only a portion of the gallery had fallen, the panic subsided.

The excitement in the race, even after O'Leary withdrew, appeared to increase rather than decrease. Rowell kept up his formidable trot and showed no signs of giving out. He keeps a steady reel over both Harrimon and Ennis. O'Leary's trainers said it was impossible to do better with him; he was sick when he went on the track and the sickness never left him, but continued to increase.

O'Leary was visited to-night and was found to be suffering from an extreme bilious attack: he was in an almost unconscious condition, but informed the visitors that he would never walk again.

At 11:30 p. m. the score stood: Rowell, 277 miles and 7 laps; Harrimon, 265 miles and 4 laps; Ennis, 248 miles and 2 laps. The score at 1 o'clock stood: Rowell, 283 miles and 4 laps; Harrimon, 270 miles; Ennis, 250 miles.

The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Very few members have yet arrived and the speakership is therefore more than half a matter of conjecture. Blackburn is hopeful and confident, while the friends of Randall laugh down opposition, probably for effect, or because they don't care to have it known how much alarm they feel. The greenbackers are laying their wires at the Metropolitan hotel and are equally confident of being able to hold the balance of power. The latest move is peculiar.

"Do you claim enough votes to dictate?" we asked.

"We are sure of 21, and have never dropped below it. General Butler gave us 16, but we feel sure of more."

"Who are they?"

"Well, that we prefer not to say," said James Buchanan, familiarly known as the Indian plan.

"Does your count include Felton, of Georgia, and Phelps, of Connecticut?"

"No, it does not. While we hope they will vote with us, we don't include them in our list of certainties by any means."

"What is your programme?"

"Well, we mean to put up our own candidate and hope to have him indorsed. If the democrats would be willing to let one of their number come into our caucus and get our nomination and be indorsed by the regular democratic caucus our votes would be secured; but we propose to insist on having the man who gets our votes first secure our caucus. Yes, we had thought of Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, but there is nothing determined as yet. If General Ewing would follow our advice and control his party he could be speaker and we would then be willing to elect him governor of Ohio by a combination of democratic and greenback votes. Cox or Blackburn would suit us, but Randall will not."

"You will find," said a national representative, "that the democrats will be short when the pinch comes."

But the prospect is that they will not.

A Bareback Rider.

Yesterday afternoon a negro by the name of Joe Phillips mounted a horse bareback at the lower end of Marietta street, and came on slowly towards the center of the city. He had no bridle on the animal and depended on controling his steed with a rope halter, which was tied carelessly around the animal's neck. As the negro neared the capitol building the horse became frightened and commenced running at the top of his speed. The animal kept down Decatur street until he reached the corner of Loyd street, when, in making a short turn, ran into a beef market, demolishing the head and part of a wagon that stood in front of the establishment, and breaking down one of the posts that supported the shelter in front. The horse ran against the side of the door and fell with a heavy thud, while the negro was pitched violently against a quarter of beef hanging in the middle of the room, and fell heavily to the floor. When picked up it was found that several of his front teeth had been broken out, but that in no other way had he been injured. The horse received no material injuries that we could ascertain. It belonged to Mr. Fuller, who keeps a store on Marietta street.

Playing With a Pistol.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, Styles Hutchins, while carelessly handling a pistol in Simons's saloon on Decatur street, had the weapon to go off accidentally. The contents went through the fleshy part of his left hand inflicting quite a severe wound, from which a quantity of blood flowed. The report of the pistol caused large crowds to congregate at the saloon in a few moments. Visions of bloodshed and murder were bright in the imaginations of every one who heard the report and who rushed pell-mell to the saloon to learn the results. Styles was carried to the office of a physician near at hand, where his wound was dressed. It is thought that no bones are broke and that the injury is only a flesh wound, from which he will soon recover.

Romantic Marriage.

Decatur had a romantic marriage day before yesterday. Mr. Tom. Avary, a rising young man of that town, married Miss Jennie Powell, one of its fairest daughters. It appears that there was objection to their wedding, and the young folks thought it best to marry anyhow. The ordinary had been instructed to refuse them a license but they were too sharp for him. The requisite legal form was procured by a stratagem and the happy pair went to the home of a friend. Here they were married by Rev. Allen Thomas, the Methodist minister in Decatur. They are now in great delight and all differences have been fully reconciled.

Election in the Gate City Guards—A Pleasant Meeting.

Last night the Gate City Guards met at their armory in full uniform, about fifty-five or sixty strong. After a drill of an hour, the company met to elect a third lieutenant. Mr. J. H. Lumpkin was unanimously elected, and, amid the congratulations called on for a speech. He responded briefly, and the applause gradually increased until Mr. Lumpkin invited the company to join him in some refreshments, when "the house came down" and went with him. Those who were present say it was a most pleasant affair. Success to "our boys."

Mr. Warren Jourdan left yesterday on a trip up the Western and Atlantic railroad in the interest of Jerry Lynch, the clothier.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

ALABAMA'S late legislature cost the state over $100,000.

UPLAND rice is being successfully cultivated in some sections of Texas.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, wants railroad connection with Kansas City.

EX-SENATOR MERRIMON will resume the practice of law in Raleigh, North Carolina.

THE Mississippi press association convenes at Pascagoula first Wednesday in June.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Austin, Texas, to dissolve the city charter and sink the city in the county.

HASKELL, editor of the Boston Herald, and Jones, proprietor of the New York Times, are visiting Jacksonville, Fla.

QUITE a number of thoroughbred horses have been shipped from Lexington, Kentucky, to Mr. P. Lorillard, New York.

COLONEL H. D. CAPERS, late of Atlanta, is now professor of law in Trinity college, North Carolina.

THE population of Charlotte, North Carolina, is ascertained to be 7,107—3,843 white and 3,364 black.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY so pleased the people of Jackson, Miss., by her acting that they immediately subscribed $100 to induce her to play another night.

THE Panola Star makes a calculation to show that for many weeks past the homicides in Mississippi have averaged one a day.

TEXAS, next to Virginia, is the wealthiest state in the south. Her assessed valuation is $316,000,000—a little over a half a million less than Virginia.

THE Florida senate fixed the state tax at six mills on the dollar and suspended the collection of the sinking fund tax for two years.

THE congregation of the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington have just paid off the last cent of the church debt, amounting to $14,622 77 principal and interest.

AN old colored divine in Montgomery county, Alabama, wanted communion wine, and when asked what kind, he answered that "some ob de ladies ob de congregation had depressed a preference for gin."

The Pinafore.

Bartley Campbell's fine comic opera company, which was to have reached this city yesterday at noon, did not arrive, and consequently H. M. S. Pinafore was not presented at the opera house last night, much to the disappointment of every one. The trouble appears to have been this: The company was booked some weeks ago to play last night in Chattanooga, and for some reason the manager made similar dates for this city and proposed to pass through Chattanooga and give a performance here instead. This the manager of the Chattanooga opera house would not stand and yesterday as the troupe passed through that city en route to Atlanta, the baggage of the company was seized by the manager of the opera house, and not released until the company gave their consent to give the popular Pinafore in Chattanooga.

From a telegram received last night we learn that the play was presented in good style before a fine audience, and that the company will reach this city to-day at noon and will give a matinee and evening performance. Friday evening H. M. S. Pinafore will be presented in Montgomery, Ala.

A good many reserved seats were sold yesterday, and the opera house will doubtless be crowded at each performance.

Fatal Diseased Pork.

The following particulars of the poisoning of nearly an entire family in Rutherford county, by eating diseased pork, are taken from the Murfreesboro News:

A negro named Sam Ward, and three of his children, living in the seventh district of this county, died last week from the effects of eating the flesh of a diseased hog. The facts of this horrible affair are as follow: On Tuesday of last week Ward found a hog belonging to a white neighbor, which was apparently suffering from the disease called quinsy. He informed the owner of the condition of the hog, but he, despairing of its recovery, told Ward he might take it and keep it if he could cure it. Ward, instead of taking the risk of its recovery, and thinking that the throat disease with which it was afflicted would not seriously impair the flesh, killed the hog and dressed it for his larder. Wednesday a portion of the meat was cooked, of which Ward and his family ate. A few hours afterwards, however, the whole family was prostrated with sickness, and on Thursday night one of the children died. The next day Ward died, and on Saturday another child breathed its last. Two other members of the family were in a very critical condition at last accounts.

Archbishop Purcell.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The latest phase of the financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell and his brother was the filing to-day of an assignment by the archbishop himself. In the deed of assignment he recites that his brother, Edward Purcell, acting as his agent and representative, had incurred certain liabilities on his account; that he had conveyed certain property to him to provide for the payment of such debts which Father Edward had attempted to do by a deed of general assignment, but it being contended that such an assignment discriminated against his creditors and is applicable only to the creditors of Edward Purcell, and wishing to make equal provision for all, he declares that all this indebtedness was contracted by Father Edward, acting as his agent, and he therefore makes a general assignment to John B. Mannix.

The Croyden Steeple-Chase.

LONDON, March 12.—The Croyden March steeple-chases and hurdle-races commenced yesterday, but the first notable event of the meeting was not contested until to-day, when 8 across-the-country horses started in the Croyden international hurdle-race, a handicap of about two miles and a quarter. The winner turned up in the Duke of Hamilton's six-year old, The Bear; Captain Machell's Boniface coming in second, and Mr. T. E. Case Walker's Blue Ruin third. The last betting previous to the start was eight to one against Blue Ruin, who was the favorite, and ten to one each against The Bear and Boniface.

A Serious Storm.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BURGOO, March 12.—This town was visited this morning with a strong blow. A new house, built on stilts, or off of the ground on slender supports, was blown down. No one was hurt. The calm, placid quietude of the town was slightly disturbed by this ripple over its usual current, but soon settled into its wonted repose.

Eating Chinese Crow.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At a large republican mass meeting held here last night, the sentiments indorsed were, that while crediting the president with honesty of purpose in vetoing the Chinese bill, his action did not represent the views of the republican party in California, and the party declined the responsibility therefor.

Judge Howard's Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The Globe-Democrat has specials from Texas stating that several Mexicans, the murderers of Judge Howard and Messrs Atkinson and McBryle, at San Elizario several months ago, have been arrested and imprisoned. Their fellow-countrymen threaten to rescue them.

Federal Facts.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Dr. Woodworth, surgeon-general of the United States revenue marine service, is dangerously ill. There is very little hope of his recovery.

The treasurer made another call for 5.20s to-day, the amount aggregating 7 millions coupons and 3 millions registered bonds.

A Violent Storm.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Information has reached here that a violent wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over the southern portion of Macon, Pin county, Illinois, yesterday, destroying houses and barns and other property.

Republican Gains.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—The town elections in New Jersey show republican gains.

Fears & Jones,
No. 12 Wall Street,
PROVISION,
Bonds and Stocks
BROKERS.
Negotiates Paper.
HEADQUARTERS
For Meat, Flour, Hay, Corn, Etc.
Send us a list of your Bonds. We will find buyers. We SPARE NO EXPENSE NECESSARY TELEGRAHING and keep posted thoroughly in our line.
mar7 d1t

GENERAL NOTES.

—A dead chicken has been lying on Hunter street, near the city hall, for the past ten days. It is about time to have it removed.

—It is rumored that a cock main will be fought in this city at an early day between North Carolina and Georgia. The sport will bring thousands of strangers to Atlanta during the time of the fighting of the main.

—Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald: The town council, we learn, has accepted the proposal of Mr. Joseph T. Eichberg, of Atlanta, Ga., to erect gas works, and we hope soon to see our streets lighted with gas.

—Colonel N. J. Hammond will leave for Washington City this afternoon whither, he goes to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the national house of representatives.

—We find the following in the Philadelphia Times: To General Sherman and H. I. Kimball, more than any other two persons, is Atlanta indebted for her present prosperity. The former burnt the city and the latter built it up.

—Mr. R. S. Terry, of the extensive hotel firm of Scoville, Selden & Co., and manager of the Scoville, of Lynchburg, is in the city on a short visit. Mr. Terry visited Atlanta several months since when the firm of which he is a member were the proprietors of the Kimball, and made numerous friends among the best citizens of Atlanta, who welcome him again among us.

—Here is the condition in which a family of six persons are, who reside in Atlanta: The father of the family is totally blind. The mother is not able to walk on account of declining health. The eldest son is a helpless cripple and has to be carried around the streets in a wagon by his blind father, who is led by a negro boy. Two other sons are in jail, one of them for committing an assault and with intent to murder a negro with an ax and the other for larceny. The only daughter, a girl of 16 years of age, bears a bad reputation and is considered one of that class of females known as "street walkers."

—Professor S. S. Norton, of New York, and one of the faculty of the "Woodruff educational and scientific expedition around the world," arrived in the city last night, and will be at the Kimball house for a few days. Persons wishing a personal interview with Professor Norton or pamphlets descriptive of the plans and the routes of this modern scientific expedition can obtain them by calling on him at the Kimball house. This expedition is one of the sensations of the day, and is full of merit. Fathers who have sons can finish their education beneficially by sending them on this expedition.

A Jail Delivery.

DOVER, DEL., March 12.—Seven prisoners broke jail at Georgetown, Delaware, last night by cutting through the floor of the cell in which they were confined and, then scaling the jail wall by a rope made of blankets. All but two of them were negroes. One was a murderer who was filling a life sentence.

New Orleans Notes.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The Bonnie Lee, with 1,150 bales of cotton, sank in Red river to-day. A wrecking boat has gone to her assistance.

The jury in the Caddo case were unable to agree and have been discharged by Judge Woods.

The Plague Statistics.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The Galos' publication of the mortality statistics of this city during the past week show that the typhus has increased in virulence. The spotted typhoid is also prevalent, and two cases of the Siberian plague have occurred.

Full of Water.

LONDON, March 12.—The British bark Crown, Captain Wandless, from Pensacola, Florida, January 18th, for Harlingen, before reported ashore at Vineland and full of water, has been floated.

The Caddo Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The trial of the Caddo parish murderers is progressing before Judge Woods. The jury is composed of seven white and five colored men.

Resuming Business.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Manhattan savings bank will resume business to-morrow morning.

—While in New York this winter or spring, you need not pay twice for meals that you only get once. In other words, as the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, is now conducted on both plans, the American $2.50 or $3.00, and the European $1.00, and upwards, per day, which allows you to take your meals at the elegant Restaurant, attached to the Hotel, at moderate prices, or to take a room only, and pay for what meals you get.
143 mar13 dtw thur sat tues

MEETING OF 46th CONGRESS, ON TO WASHINGTON!

For the accommodation of members of Congress, their families and friends, the
Piedmont Air-Line
will provide an elegant Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Car, to leave Atlanta at 3 p. m., on the 15th inst., through to Washington without change. No effort will be spared to render this the most pleasant trip ever made to the National Capital. With the grand scenery along the route, the superior accommodations and fare as low as by any other route, the Piedmont Air-Line merits the public patronage.
W. J. HOUSTON,
218 mar13 d3t G. P. & T. A.

"Dooley's Yeast Powder"
Is indorsed by the highest authority in America—the eminent Professor Doremus, of New York City, who certifies that:
"I have analyzed the bread made with Dooley's Yeast Powder and find it free from Alum or any other deleterious substance."
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College."
—Aimee Slippers and Newport Ties, full line just opened, at G. H. & A. W. Force's.
mar13 d1t

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

—Gents' low-quarter Gaiter Shoes, handmade, below all competition, at G. H. & A. W. Force's.
mar13 d1t

Pinafore Delayed.

By telegraph has come the news that the Pinafore party has been stopped in Chattanooga by the proprietor of James's Hall. They had booked with him and cancelled afterwards to arrive here one day sooner. Mr. James forced them to play in Chattanooga yesterday; last evening's performance in Atlanta was therefore impossible. Tickets already purchased will be good for to-night. To make up as well as possible for the deficiency a

GRAND MATINEE

will be given at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the benefit of ladies and children. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's.

Parties having bought tickets for second night are requested to exchange them at Phillips & Crew's for first-night seats.

—Ladies' Button and Side Lace Shoes French and regular heels, at G. H. & A. W Force's.
mar13 d1t

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself.
292 feb26 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

Attention, Merchants!

On Friday, the 14th instant, 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold at Auction, by Catalogue, 103 lots Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Shoes and Hats—all fresh goods.
HUFF, MCCAUGHEY & Co.,
23 Marietta street.
E. W. ELLIS, Auctioneer. mar13 d1t

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1y&weowly

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1y&weowly

No Medicine

Has ever been invented to prevent death! The best that can be done is to assist nature in keeping the functions of the body in a condition of health while life lasts. For biliousness, liver complaints, costi